

# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES, No. 171.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1849.

[PRICE 6d.]

## WHITTINGTON CLUB and METROPOLITAN ATHENÆUM, 189, Strand.

On Thursday Evening next (to-morrow), February 22nd, 1849, ROBERT HUNT, Esq., author of "Researches on Light," "The Poetry of Science," &c. &c., will deliver the Concluding of a Course of Two Lectures on the CHEMISTRY of the SUN'S RAYS, illustrated with Diagrams, Experiments, and Specimens. To commence at Eight o'clock.

Admission to Lectures:—Members Free, on producing their Tickets, with the privilege of obtaining Tickets for their friends at Sixpence each. Non-Subscribers, One Shilling.

Detailed Lecture Programmes may be had on application to the Secretary.

P. BERLYN, Secretary.

189, Strand, February 16th, 1849.

## "NONCONFORMIST" CIRCULATION FUND.

THE COMMITTEE appointed to promote the Circulation of the "NONCONFORMIST" Newspaper, having closed their accounts, propose to celebrate the successful termination of their labours by holding a PUBLIC SOIREE at the LONDON TAVERN, on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY the 28th,

SAMUEL MORLEY Esq., in the Chair.

STEWARDS.

Stafford Allen, Esq.  
W. Baines, Esq., Leicester.  
Thomas Box, Esq.  
Mr. A. Braden.  
Rev. J. Burnett.  
Ebenezer Clarke, Esq.  
Joseph Cripps, Esq., Leicester.  
W. Edwards, Esq.  
John Epps, Esq., M.D.  
R. Gardner, Esq. (late M.P. for Leicester).  
C. Gilpin, Esq.  
N. Griffin, Esq.

S. Grundy, Esq., Leicester.  
Lawrence Heyworth, Esq., M.P.  
Rev. Joseph Hutton, LL.D.  
Mr. John Marshall.  
John Scoble, Esq.  
George Simmons, Esq.  
Edward Swaine, Esq.  
George Thompson, Esq., M.P.  
J. M. Webb, Esq.  
John Wilks, Esq.  
George Wilson, Esq.

Tea, Coffee, &c., on the Table precisely at Six o'clock.

Tickets (2s. each) may now be had at the *Nonconformist* office; Mr. Mudie, 28, Upper King-street; Mr. Eit, High-street, Islington; Mr. Gilpin, 5, Bishopsgate-street Without; Mr. J. A. Thomas, High-street, Kingsland; Mr. P. Crellin, 198, St. George-street, East; and at the Bar of the Tavern.

## THE AGE AND CHRISTIANITY.

SIX LECTURES, on the above Subject, will be delivered by the Rev. ROBERT VAUGHAN, D.D., of Manchester, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on the Mornings of TUESDAY and THURSDAY, commencing on TUESDAY, the 27th of FEBRUARY.

Tickets of Admission to the Course may be obtained of Messrs. Nisbet and Co., Berners-street; Mr. W. H. Dalton, Cockspur-street; or of Messrs. Jackson and Walford, 18, St. Paul's Churchyard.

The Lectures will commence at One o'clock precisely.

For the accommodation of parties in the City, the Lectures will also be delivered at the WEIGH-HOUSE CHAPEL, FISH-STREET-HILL, on the Evenings of the following days; viz., WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, commencing at Eight o'clock. Admission without Tickets.

AN APPEAL to those Christians whom the Lord has blessed with means and a liberal heart to use them, and who feels his Divine words to be true, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

A Member of an Independent Church, who was once in a good way of business, but is now much reduced, after having tried many means to obtain a livelihood, but without success—a last resource wishes to emigrate to Australia; but not having been apprenticed to any mechanical trade, is thereby ineligible for a free passage. This appeal is made with a view of raising a sufficient sum to convey him and his family, consisting of a wife and six children, to Australia, where labour is in demand at remunerative prices.

The advertiser has been known to the Rev. Dr. MORISON, Editor of the *Evangelical Magazine*, for nearly twenty years, who will be happy to authenticate all herein stated. Reference is also made to the Rev. A. J. MORRIS, Holloway; and EDWARD MIALI, Esq., Editor of the *Nonconformist*, 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill, who will receive subscriptions in aid of the object proposed.

## LAURENCE'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

COMMERCIAL and FAMILY BOARDING HOUSE, 30, PICCADILLY, MANCHESTER (late SMITH'S). The above House is within five minutes' walk of the London and Birmingham and the Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway Station. The House has been thoroughly refitted and beautified, and every attention will be paid to the comfort of Commercial Gentlemen and Families who may honour us with their patronage.

Excellent Private Sitting Rooms, and every attention paid to the comfort and cleanliness of the Bed Rooms.

## SISTERS OF MERCY AND THE BISHOP OF EXETER.

A FULL REPORT of the IMPORTANT INQUIRY at PLYMOUTH, with several ORIGINAL LETTERS on the subject, will appear in a SUPPLEMENT, to be given with the CHRISTIAN TIMES on FRIDAY NEXT. Published at 10, Gough-square, Fleet-street. Price Sixpence. Sent by post on the receipt of six postage stamps.

## NEXT LORD'S DAY, FEBRUARY 25,

TWO SERMONS will be Preached in SION CHAPEL, WHITECHAPEL, by the Rev. B. PARSONS, of Ebley, in the Morning at Half-past Ten, on "Lukewarmness, the crying Sin of the Church." In the Evening, at Six, on "The Seven last Plagues, showing that the Vials are moral, and not physical, and that they are to be poured out by the Church." Collections after each service.

## SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION, for MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE BY MODERATE PREMIUMS. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Edinburgh: 14, St. Andrew's-square.  
London: 12, Moorgate-street, Bank.

The Scottish Provident Institution is the only Office which combines the advantages of Mutual Assurance with Moderate Premiums. The Premiums are, at early and middle ages, about 20 per cent. below those of most other Mutual Offices, and in some instances 25 per cent. lower.

This Society, being mutual, is free from the necessity of a nominal, or the burden of a real capital. Thus, dividends, and similar charges on the funds, are avoided.

The first septennial valuation, in December, 1845, afforded most satisfactory results, which are detailed in the published report.

The peculiar and leading advantages of this Office may be thus briefly stated:—

PREMIUMS 20 or 25 PER CENT. LOWER than in most other similar Offices, at early and middle ages. Thus, the Premium of the Equitable, at age 30 for £1000, would, at once, in this Office, assure £1287; which is obviously equivalent to a present bonus of £287, exclusive of prospective profits.

Premiums may be wholly paid in one sum, or in 7, 14, or 21 annual payments. The 21 years' scale little exceeds that of most similar Offices for the whole of life.

Exemption from entry charges, &c.  
Liberal provisions for Members wishing to discontinue their payments; the Society being thus bound by its Deed of Constitution.

PROFITS all assigned to the assured, on a principle peculiar to this Office, and which is at once equitable, secure, and especially beneficial to good lives. The surplus is reserved entire for those Members who survive the period at which their premiums, with accumulated interest, amount to the sums assured, to be thereafter divided according to the values of their several policies. It is evident that much larger profits may thus accrue to the participants than by the usual system of other Offices, even though their premiums are considerably higher.

More detailed illustrations of the effects of this principle may be obtained at the Offices.

SPECIMENS OF PREMIUMS TO ASSURE £100 FOR WHOLE LIFE AND FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS.

(These Rates include a prospective share in the whole profits of the Institution.)

Age.	Payable for whole of Life.	Payable for 21 years only.	Age.	Payable for whole of Life.	Payable for 21 years only.
25	£1 18 0	£2 10 8	36	£2 8 2	£3 0 11
26	1 18 6	2 11 3	37	2 9 8	3 2 2
27	1 19 2	2 11 11	38	2 11 3	3 3 6
28	1 19 11	2 12 10	39	2 12 11	3 4 10
29	2 0 8	2 13 8	40	2 14 9	3 6 4
30	2 1 6	2 14 6	41	2 16 8	3 7 10
31	2 2 6	2 15 5	42	2 18 8	3 9 5
32	2 3 5	2 16 4	43	3 0 11	3 11 1
33	2 4 6	2 17 5	44	3 3 3	3 12 10
34	2 5 7	2 18 6	45	3 5 9	3 14 9
35	2 6 10	2 19 8			

All necessary information and forms may be obtained on application at the principal Offices in Edinburgh, London, Glasgow, and Manchester, or from any of the Provincial Agents.

WILMER OWEN HARRIS,

Office, No. 12, Moorgate-street. Secretary for London.

MERCHANTS' ACCOUNT BOOKS, made to any pattern and ruling, of the finest first-class papers, bound in the most durable manner in any style, and pagged or folioed in type without additional cost, on a reduced scale of charges calculated to meet the times.

WRITING PAPERS, ENVELOPES, and STATIONERY of every description, of the best quality, on the like scale. Lists on application.

F. W. RALPH, Commercial Stationer, 36, Throgmorton-street, Bank.

## DAKIN'S ROYAL PATENT COFFEE.

ON introducing this extraordinary and highly-important invention it will be necessary, in the first instance, to point out the evils and imperfections arising from all other principles of roasting and preparing coffee at present in use.

Coffee is almost universally roasted in an iron cylinder, which is turned by hand or steam power over a coke fire. The coffee is let in and out of the cylinder by means of a slide, which is the whole length of the cylinder, and which it is next to impossible to render perfectly air-tight; the consequence of this defect is, that the sulphureous and noxious fumes of the coke penetrate into the cylinder and mingle with the coffee. We will suppose, however, the cylinder containing the coffee to be placed over the fire, which is then covered in, cylinder and all, and the process of roasting to be commencing. The first evidence of this fact is the vegetable vapour which is given off by the coffee, and which vapour is more or less impregnated with gallic and malic acids, which acids, acting upon the iron, form gallates and malates with that metal. The heat continues, the vapour is condensed, and forms a most noxious fluid, which is mingling with the coffee, and by the increasing heat is again vaporized, and is assisted in its destroying work by one of the most powerful acids known; namely, by the pyroligneous acid, which is now beginning to be given off by the coffee most freely. This vicious acid continues forming with the iron the acetate thereof, and imparting the same to the coffee, which receives, in addition, a sulphureous flavour from the coke. It should be observed, that so astonishingly great is the quantity of pyroligneous acid formed, that many ounces may be collected from the roasting of a single hundred weight of the berry. The action of the pyroligneous acid upon either iron or copper cylinders is well known; with the former a compound is formed which, if not decidedly injurious to health, gives to the berry a most acrid and disagreeable flavour; whilst with the latter, the result is verdigris.

Again, by the usual roasting process, which is nothing more nor less than a species of destructive distillation, what possible

chance has the aroma of this valuable berry of being properly developed? Supposing, for one moment, that it were properly developed, it is well known to be exceedingly volatile, and would quickly escape through the crevices in the slide of the cylinder; whilst the vegetable vapour, being exceedingly sluggish, and containing the vicious and noxious acids, would remain behind, giving to the coffee that cankerous, acrid, and metallic taste, that renders the infusions of this otherwise most valuable and wholesome berry a beverage avoided by the delicate, and highly injurious to the health of many who consume it.

For guarding against all these evils, and for doing away with all these long-complained-of imperfections, her Most Gracious Majesty has been pleased to grant to Dakin and Co. her Royal Letters Patent.

The plan on which "Dakin's Royal Patent Coffee" is roasted and prepared is as follows:—The iron cylinder is altogether done away with, and the coffee is never, under any circumstances, allowed to come in contact with iron. A SILVER cylinder is substituted, and the heat is obtained by means of the atmospheric air passed over hot plates, by which plan, as neither the fire, nor the fumes thereof, are in any way allowed to be in contact with the cylinder, the evils arising from the sulphureous vapours of the coke mixing with the coffee are entirely avoided. The Silver cylinder is so constructed, that through apertures made for the purpose, the vegetable vapour which contains the vicious acids from the coffee, is allowed to escape; whilst the aperture being closable at pleasure, are immediately closed as soon as this, the first part of the process of roasting, is accomplished. The Silver cylinder then becomes air-tight, and the aroma, which otherwise would escape, is condensed on the berry, which thereby contains all its valued and inherent excellence. The Coffee, after being sufficiently roasted in a Silver cylinder, and after being cooled down in a Silver cooler, is ready for purchasers who buy their coffee whole; whilst the coffee that is supplied ground is pulverized between powerful stones, and for better preservation from the atmosphere is recommended to purchasers packed in glass bottles, containing two pounds each, which are corked down air-tight, and sealed with the Royal Arms.

DAKIN and Co. will have great pleasure in showing many testimonials which they have received from the most eminent physicians, surgeons, and gentlemen of the faculty, as to the beneficial effects and advantages of "Dakin's Royal Patent Coffee." The following certificate of Mr. Alfred S. Taylor, and Mr. Arthur Aikin, the great authorities on chemistry, medical jurisprudence, and the sanitary question, will, however, no doubt be deemed conclusive:—

"We hereby certify that we have chemically examined four varieties of coffee, namely, best Mocha, Jamaica, very Fine and Good Plantation (Ceylon) Coffee, both in the raw state, and as prepared and roasted by the patent process of Messrs. Dakin. We have likewise chemically examined samples of the same varieties of coffee, roasted at the same time in the usual way, and the result of this examination is, that in delicacy of flavour, odour, and as an article of diet, the coffee prepared by Messrs. Dakin's process is, in our judgment, superior to that prepared in the ordinary way."

"We have also examined the apparatus used by Messrs. Dakin for roasting coffee, and we find that all the surfaces with which the coffee comes in contact during this process are of silver. We find, also, that great care is taken so to regulate the degree of heat and the mode of its application as to render necessary a longer time and lower temperature to effect the roasting, whereby all risk of charring the berry or of producing empyreumatic oil is prevented, the separation of acid vapour is more gradual and complete, and a larger portion of aroma is retained than occurs in the usual methods of coffee roasting."

"The process of Messrs. Dakin appears to us, therefore, in a chemical view, better adapted than any yet suggested for procuring roasted coffee in a pure and wholesome form."

"ARTHUR AIKIN,

"ALFRED S. TAYLOR, F.R.S.

Lecturers on Chemistry in Guy's Hospital.

"Chemical Laboratory, Guy's Hospital, Aug. 9, 1848."

PRICE CURRENT OF "DAKIN'S ROYAL PATENT COFFEE."

In addition to the following, DAKIN and Co. have the best Coffees procurable from Demerara, Dominica, Malabar, Sumatra, Java, Padang, St. Domingo, Batavia, Havannah, Brazil, Bahia, Cuba, La Guayra, Porto Rico, &c.

	Per lb.
	s. d. s. d.
Common Coffee.....	0 9 to 0 11
Ceylon..... Good quality.....	1 0 to 1 2
..... Fine Plantation.....	1 4 to 1 6
Berbec..... Fine to finest.....	0 10 to 1 4
Jamaica..... Good to fine.....	0 11 to 1 4
..... Very fine to finest.....	1 6 to 1 10
Costa Rica..... A strong and good Coffee.....	1 2 to 1 6
Mocha..... Choice old to finest aged.....	1 5 to 1 10

## SELECTED SORTS—Whole or ground.

	Per lb.
	s. d.
Common Coffee.....	0 10
Very good and strong.....	1 2
Very strong and full flavoured.....	1 4
Rich and fine flavoured Coffee.....	1 6
Particularly choice Coffee.....	1 8

The above are also supplied in 2lb. bottles, which bottles are charged 3d. each, and the same is allowed for them when returned.

The following sorts are supplied in sealed bottles, containing two pounds each, and no charge is made for the bottles:—

	s. d.
Two pounds of good sound Coffee, in a sealed bottle.....	2 6
Two pounds of strong and fine flavoured Coffee, in a sealed bottle.....	3 0
Two pounds of very choice and excellent Coffee, in a sealed bottle.....	3 6
Two pounds of the finest old mountain Coffee, mellow in ripeness and richness of flavour, in a sealed bottle.....	4 0

DAKIN and COMPANY, Patentees, NUMBER ONE, ST PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.

Gentlemen of science, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to inspect the machinery and apparatus employed in the roasting, &c., of Dakin's Royal Patent Coffee, and to view the whole in action, and Coffee constantly roasting, &c., at the warehouses of Dakin and Co., in Shoemaker-row—within a stone's throw of Number One, where an assistant is in waiting to accompany visitors to the warehouses, and to explain the whole of the ROYAL PATENT PROCESS for roasting and preparing coffee.



GENERAL PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,  
4, HORSE-SHOE-COURT, LUDGATE-HILL.

**MIALL AND COCKSHAW** beg to inform their Friends and the Public that, having an extensive assortment of type, both for Book-work and Jobbing, they are prepared to execute all descriptions of Printing, with every attention to neatness and despatch, and on very moderate terms.

Estimates for printing Books, Catalogues, Reports, &c., furnished on the shortest notice, and every facility afforded for carrying them through the press.

Engraving, Stereotyping, and Copperplate and Lithographic Printing, executed in the first style and on moderate terms.

## FURNITURE AND LOOKING-GLASSES.

**THE** extensive celebrity of **JOSEPH LOADER'S** Establishment, for twenty-five years, for all articles appertaining to the Upholstering Business, affords a certain guarantee to all purchasers from his Stock, that whatever they may select will be of the most approved Fashion and best workmanship, moderately charged.

A tasteful assortment, suitable to the decoration of the Dining, Drawing-room, Library, and Boudoir, is uniformly kept, comprising Chairs, Tables, Pier and Chimney Glasses, Chiffoniers, Drawers, Wardrobes, Carpets, Mattresses, and Bedding, at regularly fixed prices, corresponding with the wants or elegances of Household Economy, offered on terms with which none but first-rate houses can successfully compete.

Descriptive Catalogues may be obtained, on application, by any party who may be desirous to make special contract for any requisites for the commencement or completion of Housekeeping, coupled with suggestions essential to ensure comfort and respectability.

## PRESENT TARIFF.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Solid rosewood chairs, French polished..	0 15 0	0 12 0
Sets of eight mahogany ditto .....	4 4 0	4 10 0
Sets of eight mahogany Trafalgar .....	4 16 0	5 10 0
Gondola easy chairs (in leather) .....	1 8 0	1 16 0
Langham easy chairs, spring stuffed....	1 1 0	1 8 0
Reclining chairs, in leather, spring stuffed.....	2 0 0	3 5 0
Mahogany lounging chairs, carved throughout, spring stuffed, in morocco, on patent castors.....	3 4 0	3 10 0
Couches, with loose squabs, all hair .....	2 15 0	3 15 0
Mahogany loo tables, French polished..	3 11 0	2 14 0
Rosewood ditto, on pillars .....	3 10 0	4 8 0
Rosewood chiffoniers, with carved backs and marble tops, 3 ft., carved .....	3 5 0	3 10 0
4 ft. carved mahogany sideboard, with drawers and four doors, cellarets and trays, complete, French polished.....	4 12 0	5 15 0
Mahogany dining tables, with sliding frames, loose leaves, and castors.....	3 12 6	5 5
Mahogany bedsteads, with cornices or poles, soaking or lath bottoms, polished .....	4 0 0	4 15 0
Superior ditto, massive pillars, carved, double screwed, and bracketed round..	6 6	7 15 6
3-foot 6-inch elliptic wash-stands, marble tops .....	2 12 6	3 12 6
Dressing tables, en suite .....	2 5 0	2 11 0
Winged wardrobe, with drawers in centres .....	8 10 0	15 0 0
3 ft. mahogany or japanned chest of drawers .....	2 5 0	2 15 0
Chamber chairs, with cane or willow seat .....	0 3 0	5 0
Chiffonier glasses, in gilt frames, 30 by 18 to 40 by 24 in. ....	2 1 0	17 6
Alva or Wool Mattress, 4 ft. 6 in. ....	0 16 6	17 6

\* Shipping and Country Orders promptly executed, and the customary allowances made in all wholesale transactions.—December, 1847.

**JOSEPH LOADER'S** Establishment, 23, Pavement, Finsbury, London, to whom it is requested, as a favour, that all letters may be addressed in full.

## THE NICOLL, REGENT-STREET AND CORNHILL.

**THE NICOLL.**—This is the trade mark and distinctive title given to a Patented Paletot, or Outer Coat, which, though used as a warm winter covering, can at the same time be converted into a light Walking Paletot, by simply detaching a wadded interlining, and which can be again as easily attached at the pleasure of the wearer, who in both cases will maintain an unaltered and most gentlemanly appearance.

The material corresponds in durability and excellence with that of the celebrated Registered Paletot (6 and 7 Vic., cap. 65) of Llama cloth. The Patentes of the Nicoll being the Proprietors and sole originators of both garments, the same moderate prices existing in each, and they continue to be honoured with the patronage of their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert, Prince George of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and all others distinguished in rank and fashion, the Court, the Palais, and the Bar.

**RAILWAY TRAVELLERS** will perceive great convenience in its Pocket Protector, which effectually preserves from loss the railway ticket, loose cash, &c., besides a peculiar comfort for night travelling, which must be seen and worn to be appreciated. There are Agents for the sale of the above patented articles of dress in all the principal towns throughout the United Kingdom and the Colonies, keeping an assortment ready for inspection. But any gentleman residing where there is no agent can promptly receive the Nicoll, &c., by enclosing (accompanied by a money order) the number of inches, or two pieces of string, describing his measurement around the chest and waist, to H. J. and D. NICOLL, 114, 116, 120, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill, London.

## PALETOT EMPORIUM, 37, POULTRY.

**T. PARKINS** (from Messrs. H. I. and D. Nicoll's, Regent-street) offers the PALETOT, at the reduced price of Thirty-six Shillings; and the Double-Mill'd Substance, at the reduced price of 22 12s. 6d. Every kind of overcoat kept in stock in Albert Capes and Chesterfields.

Black Dress Coats...£3 7 6 } Made from Saxony West of Do. Frook do., lined } England Cloth, patent finish, with silk..... 2 15 0 } and fast colours.

Also, the new Coat, the OKONIAN, in black and other colours, at the moderate price of Thirty-five Shillings. This is one of the most graceful garments yet introduced, and is much preferred by many to the Dress Coat.

**SAXONY DOUBLE-MILLED BLACK TROUSERS**, Twenty-five Shillings, and **FANCY TROUSERS** and **WAIST-COATS** in great variety, of the newest designs, cut on scientific principles, and an excellent fit guaranteed.

The "PALETOT EMPORIUM" is the only establishment yet opened giving the quality, style, and workmanship of the best west-end tailors, at prices so moderate that all purchasers see they have good value for their money. The low prices of fine Continental and Australian Wools, with other circumstances, offer facilities for carrying out this arrangement which will be so strictly adhered to as to satisfy the most particular customer.—Paletot Emporium, 37, Poultry, near the Bank.

N.B.—Catalogues of prices sent free, per post, upon application.

**COCOA** is a nut, which, besides farinaceous substance, contains a bland oil. The oil in this nut has one advantage, which is, that it is less liable than any other oil to rancidity. Possessing these two nutritive substances, Cocoa becomes a most valuable article of diet; more particularly if, by mechanical or other means, the farinaceous substance can be so perfectly incorporated with the oil, that the one will prevent the other from separating. Such an union is presented in the Cocoa prepared by **JAMES EPPS**, homoeopathic chemist, 112, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London; and thus, while the delightful flavour, in part dependent on the oil, is retained, the whole preparation will agree with the most delicate stomach.

## THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE KINGDOM FOR WRITING PAPER AND ENVELOPES is

**WILLIAM PARKINS'S, MANUFACTURING STATIONER, 25, OXFORD-STREET** (nearly opposite Soho-square), LONDON.

WRITING PAPERS and ENVELOPES are articles of vast consumption, and all parties who write are interested in knowing where to purchase them to advantage. Being **PRACTICAL MANUFACTURING STATIONERS**, and receiving all papers in large quantities in their rough unfinished state, direct from the mill, and cutting, pressing, and packing them on our own premises, enables us to give better articles, and charge lower prices than other stationers, few of whom are manufacturers. That parties who live at a distance may have the benefit of our system of business, we have arranged a list of prices, with a number to each sort of paper, &c. (which are scaled up in quarter-ream packets, and can be had at the same price as at per ream.)

Also, a **SAMPLE PACKET** of STATIONERY, containing upwards of THIRTY different sorts of Paper and Envelopes, each marked in pencil with a number corresponding with one in an accompanying List, by which arrangement all orders can be given and executed with facility. Price 6d., or sent free by post on receipt of twelve stamps.

As the prices are unusually low, "credit cannot be given," but where the order exceeds £2, a discount of one shilling in the pound is allowed, or the carriage paid to the country if a remittance is sent with the order.

## PATENT DESSICATED COFFEE.

**JOHN RELFE, No. 4, Gracechurch-street**, begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he has succeeded in making arrangements with the **PATENT DESSICATING COMPANY** (Davison and Symington, Patentees), for roasting Coffee. This principle is perfectly novel, being effected entirely by hot air; and has the peculiar advantage of improving the article both in colour, strength, and quality, preserving purity, richness of flavour, and all its aromatic qualities, whilst it excludes all burnt and acrid matter, which under the ordinary process invariably arises. It is recommended by the most eminent of the Faculty, as being especially adapted to persons of weak digestive organs.

## TESTIMONIALS.

"Apothecaries Hall.

"Messrs. Davison and Symington,

"Gentlemen,—I have submitted the sample of coffee roasted by your improved process, left with me, to a careful chemical examination, and find it to be free from the strong, acrid, empyreumatic oil which gives to coffee, as ordinarily prepared, so much of its unpleasant flavour; and, doubtless, also its injurious effects on many constitutions; at the same time that it possesses all the fine aromatic properties unimpaired. It is also much more evenly roasted throughout its substance, and I consider a very great improvement on the old process.

"I remain, gentlemen, yours respectfully,

"**R. WARRINGTON**, Chemical Operator."

"Dear Sir,—I have been lately using the coffee which you sent me, prepared according to your invention, and I am of opinion that it is softer, is better flavoured, and is better suited to persons whose digestive organs are weak; and hence, that it is more wholesome than coffee which is roasted in the usual way, and which is often burnt or acrid.

"I am, dear sir, yours truly,

"**To R. Davison, Esq.** **JAMES COPLAND, M.D.**"

## KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Under

Patronage of Royalty, and the authority of the Faculty. Upwards of Forty Years' Experience has fully confirmed the superior reputation of these Lozenges, in the cure of Asthma, Winter Cough, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, and other Pulmonary maladies.

They have deservedly obtained the high patronage of their Majesties the King of Prussia, and the King of Hanover; very many, also, of the Nobility and Clergy, and of the Public generally, use them, under the recommendation of some of the most eminent of the Faculty. They have immediate influence over the following cases:—Asthmatic and Consumptive Complaints, Coughs, Shortness of Breath, Hoarseness, &c. &c.

Prepared and Sold in Boxes, 1s. 14d., and Tins, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by **THOMAS KEATING**, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's-churchyard, London; and Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine vendors in the Kingdom.

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges," are engraved on the Government Stamp of each box.

## IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL.

"Dover, February 25th, 1848.  
"Sir,—Please to send to Messrs. Barclay and Sons for enclosure another dozen of your excellent Cough Lozenges. Having lately had a severe attack of influenza, attended with violent cough for five days, preventing my lying down in bed, I made trial of your lozenges, and am happy to say, with the blessing of God, they proved of the greatest service, and their use produced almost instantaneous relief. I give you this intelligence from a desire that others might also be led to make the trial. I hope they will experience the same result.  
"I remain, yours truly,  
"O. HAMBRICK."

"To Mr. Keating, 79, St. Paul's-churchyard."

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VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES, No. 171.]

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## ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

### THE UNTOWARD DISPUTE.

AFTER all, then, we are to have a legal decision of the question, whether baptismal regeneration, or, in other words, sacramental efficacy, be or be not a doctrine of the Church of England. "After all," we say, because a convenient loop-hole of evasion having been discovered by Mr. Gorham's ecclesiastical advisers, we concluded that the desire of all parties would be consulted by creeping through it from the awkward necessity of delivering judgment on the merits of the real question at issue. The dispute when it was last before the public stood thus. The Attorney-General had moved the Court of Queen's Bench to inquire what were the grounds upon which the Bishop of Exeter had refused to institute Mr. Gorham to a living in his diocese presented by the Crown. The Bishop gave as his reason, the unsound doctrine of the presentee, and instanced his rejection of sacramental efficacy in baptism. The question was then referred by the Court of Queen's Bench to the Archbishop of Canterbury, whether this is a doctrine of the Church of England. The advocates of Mr. Gorham in bringing his claims before the Court of Arches, demurred, *in limine*, to the right of the Bishop to insist upon an examination of the presentee at all, he having omitted to exercise this right, within the limited period, twenty-eight days, prescribed by one of the canons. On this technical point we fully anticipated that the case would be determined, and a crisis in the history of the Establishment avoided. We are pleasingly disappointed. Sir Herbert Jenner Fust gave judgment on Saturday last, and overruled the prayer of the proctor for Mr. Gorham. The merits of the case are therefore fairly before the Court.

As a matter of fact, no man of unbiased judgment, can doubt that the entire liturgical service of the Church of England is based upon the doctrine of sacramental efficacy. The consecration of its bishops, the ordination of its priests, the baptism of its infant members, the confirmation of its youths, the visitation and absolution of its sick, and the burial of its dead—all derive their chief significance from the assumption they involve, that the pardon of sin and the favour of God are conveyed to the members of the Church through the medium of priestly offices. To us it seems a piece of gross practical dishonesty to deny this. We are aware that at one period of his career Baptist Noel did so—but we are also aware that he has subsequently confessed that he looked at the question through the eyes of his wishes, not of his reason. We cannot doubt that others—certainly, not better men than he—do the same. That this doctrine is manifestly at variance with the Thirty-nine Articles, we admit; and can only wonder how rational men can subscribe their belief *ex animo* to all the palpable contradiction comprised in the Book of Common Prayer. But the Bishop of Exeter has no more sympathy with the evangelical doctrines of the articles, than the evangelical clergy have with the priestly assumptions of the various offices—and,

however the Court of Arches may decide the point, both parties will be right and both wrong.

If the Archbishop's court should determine, as we verily believe it must and will, that baptismal regeneration and sacramental efficacy are doctrines of the Church of England, how can the Primate himself, who has publicly affirmed the contrary, remain within its pale? What will the three thousand evangelical clergymen do? Is it possible, will it be decent, for them to remain where they are? They cannot without forfeiting all claims to respect. Will they, then, secede, and form a Free Episcopalian Church? If so, they will draw out after them the whole vitality of the existing system, and the residuary Church, as in Scotland, will speedily sink into a dull, humdrum minority. Or will the State, scared at the prospect of so great a disruption, step in, and propose a reconstruction of the Church? Here, again, the danger of division is so apparent, and a contest of parties so inevitable, that one can foresee nothing, certainly, but a rending in twain of the now proud and domineering Establishment. We have often said that all indications point to the probability that Providence will settle the important question of the relation of the Church to the State in the present age, and the case of Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter throws an air of likelihood over our prediction.

Suppose, however, the Court of Arches to give judgment against the Bishop, the consequences will be scarcely less fatal to the Establishment. A still larger, a more energetic, and a less scrupulous clerical party, will be thrown upon their backs—a party who have already talked anti-Establishment language, and who may then be expected to utter their sentiments in a louder and more angry tone. It is hardly to be imagined that they will abandon the Church—still less, that they will renounce their heresy. The feud within the citadel will, consequently, grow to a deadlier intensity—the public will be appealed to by both parties—and, in the end, it will be found that uniformity of faith is far less promoted by the union of Church and State, than bitter sectarianism, and uncharitableness of temper.

It may be that we are over sanguine. It may be that much and protracted observation of one subject has coloured trivial matters with a hue of importance belonging not to them, but to our own imagination. But we profess our conviction that the question of State Establishments of religion is on the very verge of a crisis which will determine its merits in the judgment of all thinking men, and in passing through which, strong predilections will perish, and all arguments on both sides will be shifted into new light. In this "assurance of faith," we are well content to "wait a little longer." Cheerfully will we continue our work, whilst we have opportunity—and implicitly rely upon the wisdom of Him who presides over all, that He will appoint the best moment (in our expectation, not a very distant one) for the final explosion and destruction of the "great sham."

### THE DEVONPORT SISTERS OF MERCY.

Two or three years ago, as some of our readers may chance to recollect, the Bishop of Exeter made a pathetic appeal to public benevolence, touching the spiritual destitution of Devonport and Stonehouse. A young lady named Sellon, a friend and admirer of Dr. Pusey, having read it, conceived the noble plan of consecrating her fortune and herself to the work of evangelizing this populous region of heathendom. With her father's consent she went thither, and, with the assistance, we suppose, of certain contributors, and, apparently under the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter, set up an establishment which she called the Orphans' Home. This establishment, we gather from evidence to which we shall presently refer, was a sort of Protestant convent. Miss Sellon was called the Lady Superior—those who joined her were Sisters of Mercy. In the house in which they dwelt, a certain room was set apart as the "oratory," in which stood an "altar" surmounted by a "cross." Prayers were said in this oratory seven times a-day, and each season of

prayer was distinguished by the old Popish name. On certain festival days the altar was decorated with flowers. The sisters wore a distinctive dress, bowed reverently to the cross, and in their various devotional exercises, evinced a strong faith in the value of pictures, symbols, and genuflections. In other respects they seem to have acted in a manner worthy of imitation. They set themselves to teach the ignorant, to befriend the destitute, to visit the sick, and to do good to those whom society consigns to neglect.

Two of the inmates of this establishment, both of them young girls, tired, we suppose, with the perpetual alternation of hard work in the house, and prayers in the oratory, left it—the one at a short notice, the other by running away. The good people at Devonport appear to have cherished grave suspicions respecting the ultimate designs of these Sisters of Mercy, and hence the ex-members were examined by certain gentlemen of the press, and the evidence of the sayings and doings of the conductors of the Orphans' Home thus procured, was published. Thereupon, the region round about Plymouth was thrown into a high fever of excitement, and the Bishop of the diocese deemed it necessary to institute a public inquiry, a full report of the proceedings at which appears in the *Devonport Independent*. We have read it through carefully, and that is saying not a little—for, from end to end, it is a wearisome tissue of puerility—and we now proceed to state our impressions concerning the whole affair.

Of the ladies in question we shall merely say that they appear to be benevolent, self-denying, and, according to Dr. Pusey's standard, highly devout persons; whose earnestness, albeit displayed in behalf of ceremonies which we do not respect, is worthy of admiration. We pity their weakness of spiritual understanding—we smile at some of their follies—but we do honour to their devotedness. It seems to us that they have been persecuted by that party in the Church who cling to it as an Establishment, but abhor the semi-papal character of many of its provisions. There may be something behind the scenes to account for the conduct of this party—but in the absence of all knowledge but that which we glean from the report itself, we are compelled to set down their behaviour as wanting in both manliness and charity. On the other hand, nothing can be more ridiculous than the conduct of the Bishop. He sits as a judge, and carries on an inquiry in the spirit of a partizan. He apologizes for what in the evidence seems to go against the Sisters, interpolates every statement of facts with black-letter disquisitions, gently hints disapproval of one or two practices, and concludes with a warm and extravagant eulogium on Miss Sellon, whom he calls an "angelic" woman, and for praising whom he is proud of being hissed. Two or three conclusions have been forced upon us by the perusal of this report. We will frankly state them, and leave them with our readers.

The first of these is—that a rigid adherence to the formalities sanctioned, if not prescribed, by the Church of England—that Church of which Mr. Macaulay has truly remarked, that it is a compromise between Rome and Geneva—is at utter variance with a hearty appreciation of the doctrines of faith embodied in her articles. It becomes impossible, therefore, to be an obedient Churchman, without being at the same time a most inconsistent man.

Secondly—the evangelical party in the Church of England can as little defend themselves against the charge of receiving her wages whilst they disobey her laws, as the followers of Dr. Pusey; and in raising popular clamour against practices which the Church sanctions, they expose themselves to that episcopal severity which in the Bishop of Exeter, they condemn. Judged of by their own standard, he is, at the least, as right as they, and not a whit more intolerant.

Lastly, we see in this inquiry another proof of the evil of Church Establishments. Here are certain ladies mingling some foolish mummeries with their modes of doing good. Under a system of willinghood these follies might be safely left to



be dealt with by sound sense, and scriptural knowledge. But with a national church, such tolerance becomes impossible. Hence, there is very much like persecution on one side—and an equal amount of partiality in judgment on the other—and on both, there is a display of puerility, bad temper, and inconsistency, greatly detrimental to the interests and dignity of the Christian name.

## THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

**SOUTHWARK.**—A meeting of the members of the Anti-state-church Association was held on Tuesday evening week, at the Lecture-room, Suffolk-street, Borough; Apsey Pellatt, Esq., in the chair. The Rev. W. H. Bonner proposed the first resolution, disapproving of the union between Church and State. The resolution was carried without a dissentient. Mr. J. Thwaites moved the next resolution:—

That in this, as in other countries, the endowment of religion by the State is politically, socially, and financially, an intolerable evil; therefore this meeting rejoices in the rapid progress of the principles advocated by the British Anti-state-church Association; and desires to express its unqualified admiration of the courageous, upright, and self-denying course recently taken by the Hon. Baptist Noel, in seceding from the Church as by law established in this country.

Mr. G. Izod seconded the resolution, which was passed unanimously; and thanks being voted to the chairman, the meeting separated.

**WEST BROMWICH.**—A public meeting in connexion with the Birmingham British Anti-state-church Association, convened at only twenty-four hours notice, was held on Tuesday evening, the 13th inst., at Mayer's Green Independent chapel, West Bromwich, the Rev. B. H. Cooper, B.A., in the chair. The chairman, after a few introductory remarks on the necessity of a fair, free, and full discussion of the great question of the severance of the Church from the State, introduced J. Kingsley, Esq., B.A., the talented lecturer of the Association, to the meeting. Mr. Kingsley's observations went mainly to illustrate the point, that the tie between Church and State was wholly a money connexion. Incidentally the disgusting farce of bishop-manufacture, as acted *e. g.* in Bow Church, London, in the recent confirmation of the Bishop of Hereford, was exposed to the derision of the audience. Mr. Kingsley was followed by the Rev. Brewin Grant, B.A., of Birmingham, in a highly humorous and effective speech. The supremacy of the Crown in matters of religion was assailed by Mr. Grant with a brisk fire of argumentative satire, to the no small amusement of the assembly. At the close of his address, a vote of thanks to the three gentlemen was moved by the Rev. Mr. Lloyd, Baptist minister, of West Bromwich; seconded by the Rev. Mr. Wycherley, Baptist minister, of Wednesbury; and carried unanimously.—*Birmingham Mercury.*

**WEDNESBURY.**—On Wednesday evening a public meeting was held in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, which was kindly lent for the occasion. Great interest was excited on the occasion, as it was announced that the subject of the Rev. Baptist Noel's secession from the Church of England (so called) would be fully gone into, and the rev. gentleman's reasons for seceding, explained by the Rev. B. Grant, and John Kingsley, Esq., B.A., who attended the meeting as a deputation. At the time the chair was taken by B. Round, Esq., shortly after half-past seven o'clock, there could not be fewer than 600 persons present. The Rev. J. B. Millsom, Independent minister, proposed the first resolution:—

That this meeting holds with satisfaction the secession of the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, as an additional illustration of the importance of the principles of religious liberty.

The Rev. B. Grant, B.A., of Birmingham, in a speech full of great force and truth, seconded the resolution, and went into the reasons of the Rev. Baptist Noel's secession from the Church. The Chairman invited any parties to come forward, if they had anything to say in reply, and he would secure them a patient hearing. No one, however, did so, and the resolution was carried with only one dissentient. Mr. John Woods, a working man, came forward and proposed the second resolution, in a very appropriate speech; and John Kingsley, Esq., seconded the resolution, which was:—

That all legislation by secular governments, in affairs of religion, is an encroachment upon the rights of conscience, and an usurpation of Divine authority, and that the application of the resources of the State to the maintenance of any form of religious worship or instruction is unsound in principle, hostile to liberty, and opposed to the word of God.

Mr. Kingsley gave an animated address upon the evils of Church and State, which occupied nearly an hour in delivery, and kept the meeting alive to the sterling truths uttered by the speaker. The resolution was carried unanimously. Mr. Anslow, grocer, proposed the third resolution, for the formation of a branch of the Anti-state-church Association in this town, which Mr. Hitchcox seconded, and was carried without opposition. The meeting was afterwards addressed by Mr. W. Banks, and the Rev. Thomas E. Wycherley, Baptist minister. After a vote of thanks was passed to the deputation, the Chairman, and the Primitive Methodists, for the use of the chapel upon this occasion, the meeting separated about ten o'clock. It may be safely affirmed that a more spirited meeting was never held in the town.—*Birmingham Journal.*

**BILSTON.**—We were favoured on Thursday evening with a lecture on the great subject now occupying the public mind—the separation of Church and State—by John Kingsley, Esq., B.A. After the stirring and eloquent appeal of the lecturer, votes of

confidence in the British Anti-state-church Association, and thanks to Mr. Kingsley, were passed, and a Committee formed for the purpose of organizing the neighbourhood, with a view to a thorough agitation on the subject.

**BIRMINGHAM.**—We learn from the *Birmingham Mercury*, that a lecture was delivered by Mr. Kingsley, at the Corn Exchange of that town, on Friday night, on the separation of Church and State. The chair was occupied by George Edmonds, Esq., who, in the course of his introductory remarks, said, that he was glad to see so large a number of Churchmen present, whom he sincerely congratulated on their readiness to attend such discussions. The question was unsectarian in its nature, and would be dealt with, he had no doubt, in a generous spirit. After some further observations, he introduced the lecturer, who, after a very interesting address, concluded with a reference to that class of Dissenters who have thought it becoming in them to strenuously oppose the efforts of the Association. Their conduct virtually amounted to a partial sanction of the wickedness of this evil system. Their silence is a sin, and he thought it would receive ere long its appropriate punishment. They might be indifferent to a forfeiture of popular regard, but their preference of the sympathies of caste made them forgetful of their duty to man. Let them continue to aspire after the dignities of aristocratic isolation, and they would soon be seen moving on the surface of society, like mountain icebergs which are drifted onward in frigid loneliness, while the resounding waves exultingly proclaim the multitudinous might of a liberated ocean. The lecturer concluded amidst great applause. A vote of thanks was subsequently passed to him.

**ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.**—This week, meetings of the Association are to take place at Bishops Stortford and Dunmow, in Essex; at Ecclestone and Hanley, in Staffordshire; at Ipswich and Colchester, Chester, Oswestry, and Wrexham; and next week, the 7th of March, at the Literary Institution, Marylebone.

ARCHES COURT, SATURDAY, FEB. 17.

(Before Sir H. J. FUST.)

GORHAM v. THE BISHOP OF EXETER.

There were two questions in the proceedings before the court in this case; the first was, had the bishop a right to continue his examination of a clergyman who applies for induction to his living after 28 days from his application. Judgment was now given on this point.

The court said this was a proceeding promoted by Mr. Gorham, late vicar of St Just, in Penwith, in the county of Devon, in the diocese of Exeter, against the bishop of that diocese, for refusing to institute him in the living of Brampford Speke, in the county of Devon, in the same diocese, which had been presented to him by the Crown, through the Lord Chancellor. This was a question of an unfrequent occurrence; indeed, it was one that had not been met with by the judge during the whole course of his experience; and in referring to cases, he had not met with one that had presented itself for many years. He had referred back to 140 years, and he could find no such case to have been brought before the court. It is a question which rises incidentally. In the course of these proceedings the merits of the case have not yet been entered into, and therefore the court has only to consider what is now before it, and if it can be sustained, it will put a stop to all further proceedings. Though there have been no proceedings in this court for many years, they were well known in former years, which is proved by books of practice, and also in "Clark's Practice," and there was at this time a mode of practice pointed out. It appears this gentleman has been refused to be instituted in the living to which he has been appointed, and therefore the court is open to his application for relief. The proceedings are new, and will give rise to further proceedings of some importance. It appears this gentleman was appointed vicar of St. Just-on-Penwith in 1846; in 1847 he was presented to the living of Brampford Speke, both in the diocese of Exeter; he applied to the bishop to be instituted, who stated his desire to examine him before such institution. This did not take place until the 17th December, 1847, which continued at various times until March, 1848, upon which examination he refused to institute Mr. Gorham in his living. In July the same year, a motion was brought in and an appearance given to it by the bishop; the object was to state all the circumstances supported by affidavits, that the bishop had refused to institute him, at the same time calling upon the bishop to show cause why he did not institute him in his living. The bishop then appeared to the motion, and stated the grounds why he did not appoint Mr. Gorham. The material part of that act of petition is, the return the bishop made to it. The bishop states, upon his examination, he found Mr. Gorham of unsound doctrine, and more particularly referred to that doctrine in reference to the regeneration by baptism; in consequence he refused to institute Mr. Gorham to his living, feeling it was a sufficient

cause for a refusal. Since then Mr. Gorham had published a book; among other things he states what passed between the bishop and himself. He also sets forth the various degrees he has obtained, &c., at college; that he has held livings from March, 1811—that he has discharged various duties in several churches and dioceses—that in 1846 he was appointed to the living of St. Just-on-Penwith, which contained 7,000 souls, to which he was instituted without any previous examination by the bishop—that upon being appointed vicar of Brampford Speke, he forwarded testimonials to the bishop for his signature, which was refused in consequence of his considering him of unsound doctrine. The Lord Chancellor now issued his fiat; on the 13th of November the bishop began to examine him; and on the 17th December the bishop appointed to receive him, when it was alleged that he was out of time for examination according to the 95th canon; that indeed it had expired, that the 28 days had elapsed, and he had forfeited the right to examine him, yet Mr. Gorham attended the bishop, and underwent an examination, subject to his verbal protest against that right. This continued until March, 1848, and ended in the bishop refusing to institute him in his living. The question before the Court was, had the bishop the right to call upon Mr. Gorham for examination, according to the case set forth in the 95th canon, the 28 days having expired? Has the bishop the right to proceed in his examination after the expiration of the 28 days, or is he limited to that time? The Court could not take the protest presented by Mr. Gorham into its consideration, for the court had nothing to do with it. If the bishop delayed examining him within the limited time, Mr. Gorham could have issued his *duplex querela* to have compelled it, or otherwise to be instituted in his living. It was urged in argument by counsel that the bishop could not continue his examination after the expiration of 28 days; that the statute of limitation barred his right to do so, and that although Mr. Gorham did consent to be examined, it was a mere nullity; and counsel then asked the court to pronounce against the right of the bishop to continue his examination beyond the 28 days, and asked the court also to institute Mr. Gorham in his living. This was a case of some importance, both for the party asking for institution, and to the bishop as to this right. If the argument used by counsel was right, it would lead to important and serious consequences. It was asserted that a bishop could not inquire into the conduct of a clergyman after the expiration of 28 days, whatever information he might have received as to the conduct of the clergyman, whether he be an atheist, a Socinian, or indeed in any other way of unsound doctrine; but that, as a matter of course, the bishop must proceed to institute him, with all these imperfections, if the 28 days have expired. This it was contended must be done, even though the bishop, in the conscientious discharge of his duty, must the very next day proceed to deprive him of that living; that was a question of most serious consideration to the Church—it must go to that extent, or it is good for nothing. A party presenting himself for institution may have good testimonials of good conduct; yet this does not deprive the bishop of his right to examine the party presenting them, for it is the bishop's duty to satisfy himself whether he be a fit person for the office. When Mr. Gorham was presented to the living of St. Just, there was no doubt but the bishop was satisfied he was a fit and proper person, without further examination, and confirmed him in that appointment; and the same course would have been pursued in this instance if there had not been something to induce the bishop to think he was of unsound doctrine. The court had not sufficient before it to go into that question. But the bishop had; and a book had since been published which confirmed him in that view; upon this the bishop was bound to make the inquiry in discharge of a public trust. It is not a new privilege granted to the bishop; it had been given to him for the public good—for the public benefit. The question is, what is the meaning we are to put upon this canon—has the bishop the right to continue this examination beyond the 28 days? The argument on the side of Mr. Gorham is that he cannot. The court thought there was no prohibition to the continuing of this examination beyond that time; it felt there was no limitation to the statute, and the 95th canon could have no reference to the statutes of limitation at common law, which were distinctly defined and left no doubt behind them. Various acts had been referred to by counsel to sustain this argument, but the court felt they had failed. The act of 27 Geo. III. c. 44, clearly defined that no family affairs can be brought into the Ecclesiastical Court unless instituted within six months. The court then quoted Godolphin, whose law had been acted upon for centuries, and showed how in the earlier ages of the Church history the bishops were benefited by holding vacant livings, until the period of Archbishop Langton, who defined a period which has been acted upon ever since. Before then there was no limitation; and this rule laid the foundation of the 95th canon. But the bishop cannot be compelled to institute a person who is not qualified for the office from a want of soundness of doctrine: the bishop, under such circumstances, may refuse to induct him. The court felt it would be useless to go through all the works to prove this right is vested in the bishop. The court would ask, supposing a bishop was ill and could not undertake the examination of any party for the space of six months, was then a person not qualified to fill the office of vicar, by a want of soundness of doctrine, to be instituted because the 28 days had expired?—the court could not suppose such to be the law of the Church. Godolphin expressly states he may appoint a convenient time and



place beyond the 28 days, and reason tells us that it was impossible to confine him to 28 days. It was argued also that it was Mr. Gorham's duty to sustain the right of his patron; the court could not see how he could uphold that right; if a party presented to the living was disqualified, the bishop gave notice to the patron of the living of the insufficiency of the party presented to it, that he might appoint another. The court felt the only question before it was, had the bishop the right to examine him after the lapse of 28 days? The court had no power, at the present moment, to institute Mr. Gorham in his living, for it had *non constat* before it, beyond the book, to show he was a fit and proper person to be inducted. It could not think there was anything of a sinister intention on the part of the bishop, or that he would obtain any pecuniary advantage by refusing to induct Mr. Gorham. Neither did it think Mr. Gorham had been taken by surprise when the bishop stated his intention to examine him. He went through the examination, and what the result may be it is impossible for the court at present to say. 149 questions were put to him, and he must be bound by the result of that examination. Under all the circumstances, the court was of opinion that no case was made out with reference to any authority that held the statute of limitations was of force. The meaning of the canon (95) was, that the bishop must commence his examination before the expiration of 28 days, but that he may continue it beyond that time if he felt it was required. He felt the bishop was at liberty to proceed with the examination after the 28 days. Mr. Gorham had nothing to do with the rights of his patron; that was a question for another court to inquire into, and if necessary to protect his rights.

The judge said, "I pronounce with satisfaction to my own mind that the bishop had the right to examine after the expiration of the 28 days. I cannot, therefore, institute Mr. Gorham in his living. I therefore overrule his petition."

After this judgment was pronounced, Dr. Addams proceeded to address the court upon the second part of the petition—whether Mr. Gorham was of sound doctrine or not, as he denied the spiritual regeneration of young children by baptism. The learned advocate addressed the court at considerable length, quoting an innumerable number of authorities among the primitive fathers, the Greek and Latin fathers, Bishops Cranmer, Latimer, Laud, Burnet, Llandaff, Tomlin, and various other distinguished divines, from the Homilies on Justification, Swearing, Regeneration, on Common Prayer and the Scriptures, the Fifth Book of Hooker, Drs. Bennett and Nicholls, with a variety of others, as a proof that Mr. Gorham was not of the doctrine of the Church, and therefore an unfit person, holding the doctrine he did, to be instituted to the living presented to him. The argument was not finished at the breaking up of the court.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL INQUIRY AT PLYMOUTH. THE SISTERS OF MERCY.

On Thursday morning the Bishop of Exeter paid to the inhabitants of Plymouth an official visit, in order to investigate the charge of Popish practices brought against the Sisters of Mercy there. The inquiry was carried on in the Mechanics' Institute, which was crowded to excess on the occasion. The witnesses examined were three girls, named Sarah Ann Clark, Mary Pochetty, and Selina Jones, who had resided in the Orphans' Home, and detailed the nature of the religious observances which they had seen practised there. Their evidence on some points was denied, but they proved that the Orphans' Home contained an oratory, wherein was an altar ornamented with a cross, flowers, and paintings of the Virgin and Child, and of Christ blessing little children. They stated that Dr. Pusey, who visited the Sisters of Mercy, was called "father" by them; that one of them, named Miss Sellon, was called the Lady Superior; and that they all bowed on entering or leaving the oratory. Miss Sellon gave evidence as to the character of the institution which she and her sisters intended to found. They did not wish it to be similar to the convents or nunneries of Roman Catholic countries, but to resemble Protestant societies bearing similar titles which existed in some of the cantons in Switzerland. Miss Sellon, after her oral examination, read a very long paper in defence of herself and the other Sisters of Mercy, and which was listened to with much attention. The witnesses were interrogated not only by the bishop and the clergy in his diocese who support his views, but by the Rev. J. Hatchard and others, whose opinions do not quite square with those of their spiritual superior. The following little sample of the style in which the inquiry was conducted is instructive:—Mr. Elworthy: "Is there a Complete History of the Fathers of the Church in Miss Sellon's library?" Miss Sellon: "There is." The Bishop: "I rejoice to hear it, and I hope the clergy of this neighbourhood will avail themselves of these books." In pronouncing judgment on the result of his investigation the right rev. prelate said:—"I came here with a feeling as impartial as it was possible for a man to feel; I do not say that I came absolutely impartial—I should blame myself if I had; I came with a feeling of veneration for the young ladies. I go from this meeting feeling I know not how to express the admiration which I have for their conduct. I know I may be condemned for expressing that opinion—as a Papist, a favourer of Papists encouraging Popery in my diocese, because I stand forward; and while I am blessed by God's mercies to preside over this diocese, never shall I cease to express my regard for the conduct of that wise and virtuous—I had almost said that angelic woman. [Cheers, hisses, and laughter.] I wish that some things had never

occurred; I wish that the crosses and the flowers had never been placed there. ['Oh! Oh!' and cheers.] But I won't treat that as a subject of censure. I venture to hope that they will be removed, and that they will not be allowed to remain there after the scandal that has been raised by it. [Miss Sellon here bowed acquiescence.] For one, I rejoice that in England there is established a Sisterhood of Mercy. I hope they will not give up that title, however it may be attempted either by the press, or any other power—I hope they will retain the title of Sisters of Mercy. Miss Sellon will go from this room, not as a Sister of Mercy, but as a Martyr of Mercy; she rises before us—she makes us feel what poor miserable things we are compared with that lady who sits there. [Hisses, and laughter.] I consider it an honour to have the reproach of those who can express reproach on my attempting to do justice to that excellent lady."

#### THE BISHOP OF EXETER AND THE REV. J. SHORE.

A public meeting on this subject was held on Thursday evening last, at Spafelds Chapel, which was densely crowded. The proceedings commenced by singing; prayer was then offered by the Rev. T. Boaz, of Calcutta; after which the Rev. J. Thoreaby, minister of the chapel, was voted to the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said, that he had applied to several Churchmen to occupy the position he then held; but they had each declined, on grounds satisfactory to themselves and to him. He wished it to be distinctly understood, that the object of the meeting was not to discuss the character of the Bishop of Exeter, either as a man or a Christian minister; nor to express any opinion upon the union of Church and State. He did not wish the meeting to be a masked battery, which, at a given signal, should open a fire upon the Establishment. The question before them simply was, whether in this country, a bishop had the power to imprison a clergyman for preaching what he considered the gospel, in obedience to the dictates of his conscience. That question could only be decided by reference to the ecclesiastical laws of the realm. One portion of those laws—that inflicting pains and penalties upon schismatics—had been overridden by subsequent enactments, and could not be resuscitated by any of the Church authorities. Other canons—those for instance regulating the dress of the clergy—had been allowed to fall into desuetude. But a third part of those laws any bishop might lay hold of and enforce at once; and among those clauses, was that which was supposed to authorize the imprisonment of the gentleman who was about to address the meeting. The last number of the *British Banner* had stated, that the Bishop had given out, that Mr. Shore was practising a deception upon the public; inasmuch as if he really wished to leave the Church, the Bishop would enable him to do so. To that statement the chairman called Mr. Shore's attention. He concluded by reading two letters—one from the Rev. E. Craig, minister of the Pentonville Episcopal chapel; and another from the Rev. Dr. Leifchild—both expressive of strong sympathy with the object of the meeting.

The Rev. J. SHORE, on coming forward, was received with great applause. He said: It is a very plain and simple, but, at the same time, a most important, principle for which we are contending; it is nothing more nor less than this—that every man should be permitted to worship God without the interference of either civil or ecclesiastical powers. I am thankful for the opportunity of laying the matter before this large and influential meeting, because the facts of the case have been much misrepresented; and because I am confident it is only necessary for them to be made known, in order to compel some alteration in the canon laws. I altogether disclaim any personal animosity to the Bishop of Exeter: I may believe that he acts, as did St. Paul, conscientiously, though ignorantly, while I lament that the laws of this country should give him the power which he exercises. I also disclaim any hostility to the Episcopal Church; I only ask the liberty to separate myself from it, as I willingly concede to others the right to stay in. I would rather be preaching the gospel from the pulpit, than contending on the platform for the liberty of preaching it. I hope to show you, that it is as much your question as mine. If any excuse were needed for bringing it before the public, it would be found in the fact, that nothing but the strong expression of public feeling has stood between me and actual imprisonment; for my proctor advised me to flee to France if I would escape incarceration; and a gentleman, conversant with the proceedings in the Ecclesiastical Courts, has recently informed me, that the necessary documents for my committal have been issued. Still more abundant reason is offered by the fact, that the Bishop himself has challenged me to bring the case before the public. A meeting having been held in Dundee, which I attended, he wrote to a gentleman resident there, saying, that if there were any truth in my statement I should have made it nearer home; yet, at the very date of that letter, the walls of Torquay, within a mile or two of the place where it was written, were placarded with the announcement of a meeting on the subject. In that letter, which was published in the *Dundee Courier*, the Bishop says, too, "there is no law under which Mr. Shore can be imprisoned for a moment for preaching the gospel." A most miserable quibble! Technically, the imprisonment would be for contempt of court—the court commanding me not to preach; and I being liable to imprisonment until I "purged the contempt," by promising, I believe, on oath, not to

preach again—which I could not in conscience do [loud cheers]. According to the opinion of Sir John Dodson, the eminent counsel, nothing can deprive a clergyman of his clerical character; the Bishop might suspend, depose, or degrade him, but even he could not deprive him of his clerical office. The same opinion was expressed by Lord Stowell, in the case of the celebrated Horne Tooke; and on another occasion by Lord Eldon. It is true that many clergymen have left the Church, and become Dissenting preachers; but it was only on sufferance, not by right. Even Whitefield was threatened by the Bishop of Bristol with this kind of interference. I will now state the steps I took to become a Dissenting minister—being ignorant of the state of the law—and the proceedings that have been taken against me. I have officiated for the last sixteen years at a chapel in Bridgetown, Somersetshire, erected by the Duke of Somerset. It is necessary, before a clergyman can officiate in such a chapel, to receive a nomination from the incumbent of the parish, and then to be licensed by the Bishop. A Mr. Edwards was then incumbent, and he readily granted my nomination; but when I applied to the Bishop for the license, I found there was some difference between his theological views and my own; he licensed me, however. At the death of Mr. Edwards, about two years subsequent, Mr. Brown took the living, and I continued without receiving any new nomination; for though the Bishop can legally require its renewal, it is not usual. After eight years, Mr. Brown wished to exchange the living, and he did so, with the concurrence of the Duke. I then received a note from the Bishop's secretary, informing me, that he required a fresh nomination. I accordingly waited on Mr. Cozens, the new incumbent, who told me, to my great astonishment, that it was out of his hands; he had agreed with the Bishop not to nominate me. I was yet more astounded on receiving a letter from the Bishop the next day, saying that he was waiting to receive my nomination! [cries of "Shame."] He shortly afterwards prohibited my exercise of the clerical functions within his diocese—why I could not conjecture, except that I was not sufficiently Puseyite for his lordship [loud cheers]. I felt that while I continued in the Church, I was bound to obey its authorities, and to fulfil my ordination vows. I therefore ceased preaching, the chapel was closed, and the numerous congregation dispersed. For six months this continued. Five hundred members of the congregation then memorialized the Duke to re-open the chapel, as a Dissenting place of worship, which he did, though strongly attached to the Establishment, and had it registered under the Toleration Act. I have been asked, why I did not leave the diocese, and seek a license from another bishop; acting on the injunction, "When they persecute you in one city, flee into another." I answer, that I was unwilling to abandon my people to the influence of Puseyism; that while, if they were the persecutors, and would not leave me, I should have been right to leave them—as it was, I should have resembled "the hireling, who fleeth because he is an hireling" [applause]. I therefore wrote to the Bishop, informing him, that I had seceded from the Church, and become a Dissenting minister; and that it was with much pain I had taken the step to which he had compelled me. I shortly afterwards—in February 1844—received a letter from his secretary, prohibiting my preaching. I replied, that I considered myself no longer under the Bishop's jurisdiction; that I had made the declaration required by the Toleration Act; and that if any further steps were necessary to complete my secession, I should be obliged by knowing it. So that you see, it is untrue that I broke the regulations of the Church, and then wanted to become a Dissenter to escape punishment; I obeyed them to the best of my knowledge, and was guilty of no such cowardice [hear, hear]. A month later, the Bishop appointed a commission of clergy of his diocese, and I was cited before them on the charge of preaching without his permission. I was at first disposed not to recognise the citation at all; I was advised, however, that this would seem discourteous; and might be dangerous. I therefore attended under protest. The protest was overruled, and the case removed to the Court of Arches. Here I attended, also under protest, which was again overruled. I was cited to answer certain charges touching my "soul's health." Certainly the last place I should think of going to for my soul's health would be the Court of Arches [hear, hear]. If I did, I should be like the man who "went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and fell among thieves" [laughter and cheers]. For five years have I been harassed in these courts, at the enormous expense—though two solicitors at Totness have acted gratuitously [loud applause]—of upwards of a thousand pounds ["shame"]. Let a man once think that he may persecute you for your soul's health, and for the glory of God, and, adding the bigot to the tyrant, to what excess of cruelty will he not go! My case was further carried to the Court of Queen's Bench, on the advice of a learned serjeant, that the common law would not permit the imprisonment of any man for preaching. Lord Denman, however, delivered judgment against me. A member of Parliament said to me, "This interpretation of the law is so monstrous, that the House will not believe it, if a bill were brought in for the relief of clergymen in your position, unless all the courts decide against you." The case was, therefore, carried to the highest court of appeal—the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council—but was decided without being entered upon. It returned to the Court of Arches, and I was condemned to imprisonment and costs. I would have been content to have taken six months' confinement; but, on coming out, I should be again liable



to incarceration, if I did not promise to abstain from preaching and praying in public, or administering the sacraments. I fully expect to be arrested on my return home, and lodged in Exeter Gaol, if I am not apprehended before; but I feel assured that, if it be so, I shall have the prayers and sympathies of many, and efforts will be made for my release, and those efforts will not be in vain. Mr. Shore concluded, amidst loud and reiterated applause, a speech which occupied nearly two hours in its delivery, and of which the above is necessarily a condensed report.

The Rev. Dr. JENKYN rose to move the adoption of a petition to Parliament, complaining that clergymen could not take advantage of the Toleration Act, and praying for the enactment of such measures as would secure perfect religious liberty to all the subjects of this realm. He said: The statement they had heard threw an electric light upon the exhortation of the apostle, "Stand fast in the liberty with which Christ hath made you free." He gloried in the freedom which they had received from their Nonconformist fathers, and trusted they would hand it down, not only unimpaired, but much enlarged. It seemed that a clergyman was like a man who had been mesmerized—none but the mesmerizer could awake him, and set him free from its influence [laughter]. How was it possible for men, thus bound by subscription, vows, and canon laws, to obey the precepts of Christ freely and fully? He believed that, if Mr. Shore were incarcerated, he would excite more prayerful sympathy than any man who had been imprisoned for many years past.

A MEMBER OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH seconded the resolution.

The Rev. O. CLARKE supported it; and, in doing so, bore witness to the character of Mr. Shore, whom he had known for fourteen years to be one of the most active and useful clergymen in the diocese of Exeter.

The petition having been unanimously adopted, the meeting closed with prayer by the Chairman.

REV. JAMES SHORE, A.M.—At a recent meeting of the Committee of the Newcastle and Gateshead Religious Freedom Society, it was resolved:—

That we earnestly sympathize with the Rev. James Shore, A.M., in his determined persecution by the Bishop of Exeter—deplore and repudiate the state of the law by which such intolerance is sanctioned and perpetuated—and sincerely wish Mr. Shore all success in his efforts to free himself from ecclesiastical tyranny.

THE "RECORD" REVIEWED BY THE "OBSELETE CHURCHMAN."—The fourth of the readings from Baptist Noel, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by R. B. Sanderson, Esq., of West Jesmond, took place in the New Connexion Methodist Chapel in that town, on Tuesday evening, 13th inst. Before entering upon the chapter selected for the occasion, which was "The Union of Church and State condemned by the Word of God," Mr. Sanderson said he thought it proper to allude to an article which had appeared in the *Record*, in connexion with the historical part of the question. The *Record* had remarked that Mr. Noel, to be consistent, must suppose that his usefulness would be greatly increased by his secession; and had sneered at the little progress made by the 2,000 ejected ministers. Mr. Sanderson read various extracts from Lord Dover's work on Lord Clarendon's History, showing the severe persecutions to which the ejected ministers and the laity who adhered to them had been subjected, and which he thought sufficiently accounted for their making so little progress in such times as those. Mr. Sanderson also expressed the opinion, founded upon information which he fully relied upon, that the article in the *Record* was written by a certain bookseller, who was well known as a publisher for the Evangelical section in the Church. Mr. Sanderson then proceeded with his reading, and supported Mr. Noel's opinion that religious establishments cannot be supported by any analogy from the Old Testament. The only passage he could find was that which described the taking of flesh from the people by the priests, Eli's sons, which was represented by the sacred writer as a great sin. Mr. Sanderson said that the three-pronged "flesh-hook" used by the priest's servants was symbolized now by the acts of King, Lords, and Commons, which authorized forcible seizures for religious purposes.

CHURCH RATES IN SOUTHAMPTON.—The Churchwardens of the parish of St. Mary have threatened many of the parishioners with the rigours of the law if they do not pay their church-rates by the 21st inst. It appears that the Rev. the Earl of Guildford, poor man, who draws only something like £3,000 a year from the parish, and who preaches an annual sermon for his stipend, cannot afford to pay the doorkeepers, &c., and therefore Dissenters from the Establishment are to have their pockets picked to pay wages for the Rector of St. Mary's. How long is this monstrous outrage on conscience and Christianity to be tolerated? How much longer will grown-up men submit to such an intolerable nuisance? It was only this very day we were conversing with a daughter of a Church of England Curate who has been in the ministry about 16 years, and who is unable, except by the aid of a few school-books which he has published, to maintain his family in anything like comfort and respectability. He is only in receipt of £100 per annum as the Chaplain of a large Union, while the Earl of Guildford sacks his £3,000, and refuses to pay the necessary expenses attendant on the church service. We are glad to see that the men of St. Mary's are not going to sit down in tame submission to this iniquity. A meeting is to be held on Tuesday evening, in the School-room of the Albion Chapel, St. Mary's Street, when we trust such steps will be taken for the protection of all law-church victims as will convince the Earl of Guildford, and every other adherent of ecclesiastical

tyranny and rapacity, that they will make an end of the priestly black-mail levy with as little delay as possible.—*Hants Independent*.

We understand that the Rev. Dr. Mackintosh Mackay, of Dunoon, is to be proposed as Moderator of the ensuing Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland.—*Inverness Courier*.

SCOTTISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.—The usual monthly meeting of the directors of this association was held on Monday last—James Gray, Esq., in the chair. Among other matters, it was stated that, during the past month, deputations from the association had visited the towns of Bo'ness, Falkirk, Stirling, Auchterarder, Limekilns, Inverkeithing, Arbroath, Kirriemuir, Brechin, Peterhead, Elgin, &c. The gentlemen employed in this work had been the Rev. James Robertson, Portsburgh; the Rev. W. Marshall, Coupar-Angus; the Rev. Andrew Nicoll; and James MacLaren, Esq. In all these towns they had addressed public meetings. The meetings in general were well attended, the audiences appeared to take a deep interest in the subject discussed, and large and influential committees were appointed to watch over the proceedings of Government in regard to the endowment of the Irish Catholics, and to take prompt, vigorous, and determined steps to oppose any measure which may be brought forward for this purpose.—*Edinburgh News*.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S BILL AND THE CLERGY.—The Bishop of London has brought a bill before the House of Lords, giving "a clerk in orders," charged with "heresy, false doctrine, blasphemy, or schism," the privilege of trial by a tribunal consisting of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Lord Chancellor, three English Bishops, the Master of the Rolls, the Senior Vice-Chancellor, the three Senior Puisne Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, the Dean of the Arches Court of Canterbury, the Chancellor of the Diocese of London, and the Regius and Margaret Professors of Divinity in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Was ever anything so ludicrous or monstrous propounded in this world before? First, a Parliament composed of Churchmen, Catholics, Dissenters, and Nondescripts, is called upon to frame a Court for the trial of an Episcopalian clergyman suspected of heresy; and next, a motley mixture of Judges, Bishops, and Professors, must sit on the judgment-seat, High Church and Low Church, Evangelical and Puseyite, all in a row; who may one day have a Shore or a Gorham sent up for test and torture from the diocese of Exeter, and on the following morning a Smith or a Noakes from the diocese of Norwich, accused of Anglo-Catholicism. We trust that the "working clergy" will rise in opposition to this projected revival of the Holy Inquisition.—*Gateshead Observer*.

THE REV. DR. VAUGHAN is about to deliver six lectures at the Hanover-square Rooms, on "Christianity and the Age." The lectures will commence the last week in this month, and be continued on two mornings in each week. Dr. Vaughan will, during his stay in London, supply the pulpit at Eccleston chapel, Pimlico, for three Sabbaths.

A WONDER!—The following letter, we are informed by "A Constant Reader," was lately forwarded to the editor for insertion in the *Churchman's Monthly Penny Magazine*, but, as the writer says, with inimitable simplicity, "it has not yet appeared, and does not seem likely to appear, in that publication."—"MEANING OF WHAT IS CALLED 'THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF ENGLAND.'—Sir,—I believe it is difficult to ascertain the exact amount of what is called 'Church property,' but assuming that it is nine millions sterling a year, what is commonly called 'the Established Church of England' means just this:—Nine millions sterling a year (national property) at the disposal of a few rich men called patrons (no matter what the opinions or character of these same patrons), who, as might have been expected, under pretence of providing religious instructors for the people, give the money to their relations and particular friends. What a burlesque—what a mockery of scriptural Christianity! It is utterly astonishing that any man possessed of common sense should ever be gulled with such a senseless and detestable humbug! The question for the consideration of the people is this:—Shall nine millions sterling a year (national property) be set apart (as is now the case) for the encouragement of hypocrisy and persecution? or shall this sum be appropriated to the truly national purpose of liquidating the national debt? and shall (as it is a question between every man's conscience and God) the people be left to choose their own religious instructors, and to support them on the voluntary principle only? This is the question which either is, or shortly will be, discussed throughout the country: and let every advocate of priestcraft tremble for the result.

Ye advocates of priestcraft, stand aghast!  
Your day of reck'ning is approaching fast!  
No more your sophistry shall gull mankind,  
For they whom priests deceive must needs be blind.

"OBSERVER."

THE THIN END OF THE WEDGE.—Some time ago, Dr. Hook got himself appointed chaplain of the Leeds Workhouse, by offering to do the duty without salary. Now he has resigned, and no clergyman is to take the place without a salary of £60 a year—the wedge a little thicker.

THE HORSE GUARDS AND THE BIBLE.—The *Coleborne Chronicle*, of the 3rd inst., contains the following announcement, which has occasioned not a little surprise, and some indignation, in Ireland:—"The Army.—A general order from the Horse Guards has

been received, forbidding officers from distributing bibles and tracts amongst the troops, under the penalty of the Sovereign's severe displeasure."

THE "REGIUM DONUM."—CHANGE OF OPINION.—The Rev. Isaac Nelson, of Belfast, writing to the *Northern Whig* regarding the discussion in the case of the Rev. Mr. Macnaughtan, of Paisley, in the Belfast Presbytery, concludes his letter as follows:—"Let me say a word to those excellent men who think we ought to have done with *Regium Donum*. Whatever may be thought right, let us go together, not separating into parties, each under a leader, and contending more for victory than truth. Let nothing be done so rashly as to leave any poor brother unprotected, for I am assured that we in Belfast would not suffer, but we must remember those who would. Come forward, then, with some well-devised Christian plan, in which we can all acquiesce. Say, for example, that the stipends of all the churches shall be put into one treasury, out of which, augmented by general contributions, let our ministers be all paid as the church may think best. The last meeting of Presbytery has convinced me, that the opinion is gaining ground, that our church would be better not to receive the allowance of the State; if so, let the question be calmly examined, and good will be done."

DISINTERESTED DR. COOKE!—Over and over again, Dr. Cooke, in the course of his speech, declared that he had now nothing whatever to do with the *Regium Donum*, and could therefore speak freely. This very much needs explanation—and shall have it. More than a year ago, we commented on the fact that the Rev. Doctor drew from the fund in three different capacities, and this in spite of the General Assembly having expressly ordered him to resign one of his pluralities. After long dispute, the Doctor allowed himself, in his own words, to be "badgered" out of one of these good things—the smallest. He still, however, draws from the *Donum* £320 a year as its distributor, and £250 as "Professor of Sacred Rhetoric"—in all, £570! And with this chinking in his pocket, the reverend Doctor keeps solemnly repeating that he has nothing whatever to do with the *Regium Donum*!—the fact being that he has far more to do with it, and puts far more of it in his own purse, than any other man whatever.—*Scotsman*.

DISUNION AND DIVERSITY IN THE STATE CHURCH.—The diversities of opinion amongst Dissenters are nothing compared with the still more important differences existing in the episcopal denomination. We refrain from descending into a very remote antiquity. It is sufficient barely to mention the great contest between Puseyism and Evangelicism;—the see of Hereford and Dr. Hampden;—the Bishop of Exeter, Mr. Shore, and Mr. Gorham;—the Plymouth remonstrants;—the Archbishop of Canterbury;—Mr. Baptist Noel;—the Dean and Chapter of Bristol Cathedral and the chanting dispute;—and last, not least, the new movement lately originated in London, for extinguishing all the great Church societies, and re-constructing Ecclesiastical operations on a basis certain to alienate a very large proportion of the most devoted clergymen. It is, we repeat, sufficient to mention the foregoing, as indicating the dismembered state of the Established Church. The Act of Uniformity is a rope of sand, even to those who are loudest in its advocacy. In fact, whilst Dissenters, by their Evangelical Alliance, and other platforms, are aiming at closer bonds, the Establishment is like a house divided against itself. Their disunion progresses in the same ratio with the amalgamation of feeling and purpose beyond their pale. These symptoms are premonitory of some approaching change. The consummation may advance tardily, but it is none the less sure. Though nothing practical has yet resulted, it is not a little to know, that the Church of England is dissatisfied with itself. Some anticipate a nearer approach to Rome; others, a second Reformation. But, though opposed, these sentiments do not neutralize each other. They keep agitation alive—in some respects an evil—but meanwhile public attention is attracted, and the feeling perpetuated that something must be done. Whilst all the institutions of the country are submitting to needful reform, the abounding abuses of the Established Church can prove no exception to the rule. The blow may be struck within or without. It may proceed from Romanizer or Reformer; it matters not. Either way, an alteration is inevitable; and the spirit of the age will stamp its own impress upon the plastic material. Mankind is yet far from having realized "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." Until, however, this is attained, no uniformity can be permanent. We may adopt it as a maxim, that where there is dissatisfaction, sooner or later, there must be change. It is easier to supersede the object of disaffection, than to uproot the disaffection itself. The Church of England is in its transition state; neither can any power or skill fence off the crisis which is evidently approaching.—*Bradford Observer*.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRADE.—We are glad to learn, that the various print-works around Glasgow, in the Vale of Leven, and other places, are now fully employed. In the Busbie works there are at present about 1,000 hands in constant work, and in nearly all the others in the neighbourhood of this town a similar state of activity prevails. The cotton works and power-loom factories, we are happy to say, are also fully employed.

THE CHOLERA.—We are glad to say that the cholera is making no progress either in this city or in Glasgow. We are unable, however, to announce its total disappearance. In Stirling, Alloa, Hamilton, Ayr, and a few other towns in Scotland, the malady prevails, and we notice that in several instances fatal cases have occurred.—*Edinburgh News*.



## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

## SUNDAY-SCHOOL EXTENSION AND IMPROVEMENT.

An Aggregate Meeting of ministers and Sunday-school teachers connected with the four London auxiliaries of the Sunday-school Union, was held in Exeter-hall, on Tuesday evening, the 13th inst. The attendance was so numerous, as nearly to fill the large room. On the platform we observed the Rev. Drs. Campbell and Archer; Rev. Messrs. J. W. Richardson, W. Bevan, W. Groser, E. Mannering, W. Tyler, S. J. Davis, J. Branch, S. Martin, G. Wilkins, C. F. Varty, B. Parsons, S. Pottinger, &c. &c. W. F. Lloyd, Esq., took the chair, and, on his re-appearance amongst the Sunday-school teachers of the metropolis, was loudly cheered.

The proceedings having been commenced by singing,

The Rev. S. GREEN implored the Divine blessing.

The CHAIRMAN said, he felt happy in meeting that evening with those who had devoted their energies in promoting the cause of Sunday-schools in this great metropolis. It was an honour to be engaged in such a work of faith and such a labour of love [cheers]. With respect to the cause in which they were engaged, he could not help looking back upon the past. He had been engaged in this work for forty years, and not being yet tired of it, he rejoiced wherever he went to promote the Sunday-school cause. There were several periods of the history of Sunday-schools which he would glance at for a few moments. There were six distinguishing periods to be reviewed. The first period was that of paid teachers. At the commencement of Sunday-schools, all the teachers were paid; but when it pleased God to call Christian churches and ministers, and devotedly pious teachers into the field, then their gratuitous efforts soon outstripped all the efforts of the paid, and he believed, at the present period, it would be almost impossible to find a paid Sunday-school teacher [cheers]. Till nearly the close of the last century teachers were paid to a very considerable extent. And, so far as he could ascertain the state of Sunday-schools under their dominion, the number of children never exceeded from above 200,000 to a quarter of a million; but now, under gratuitous teachers, they had upwards of two millions of children, and a quarter of a million of teachers [cheers]. The second period, then, was that of gratuitous teaching, and from that time Sunday-schools advanced with amazing rapidity. The third period would be that of the National and British and Foreign schools, which in great measure arose from the attention which Sunday-schools had excited for daily education throughout the kingdom. The fourth period was that of adult schools. Finding that many adults were unable to read, some friends united to teach them, and the consequence was, that in Wales so great was the demand for spectacles that the country was entirely denuded of them, and they had to send for a fresh supply to London—[laughter]—in order to teach the adults to read. So great was the demand for Bibles that some friends proposed to Mr. Charles to form a society for Wales, when he said that if a society of that kind was wanted for Wales, why not for the world? And that was the origin of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Infant-schools formed the fifth period. And here he was glad to find that not only Infant day-schools, but Infant Sunday-schools were advancing rapidly. They could not begin too soon with the young; for when they considered that their passions were formed before the age of three years, they would see the importance of paying the earliest attention to the youngest children. The sixth and last period, was that of Ragged-schools [hear and cheers]. And he hoped that in a few years it would be found that all these ragged children were so well taught, that they would be "clothed and in their right mind, and sitting at the feet of Jesus" [cheers]. He would notice an important change which had taken place. Forty years ago it was considered that if one-sixth of the children could read that was a very good Sunday-school; but now there are five-sixths who read the Scriptures, and only one-sixth who cannot. They should thank God for this progress, and remember that they ought at the same time to advance in like proportion; and that they should study the scriptures diligently, that like Apollos, they might be mighty in the scriptures.

Mr. WATSON then read the Report. After detailing the various steps which had been taken by the committee to stir up teachers, and to suggest improvements in the management of schools, it stated that at an adjourned conference, held on December 19th, a resolution was adopted, requesting the committee to convene a meeting of the members of the Union at Exeter-hall, to receive a report of the state of the schools, and to adopt such measures thereon as should be thought expedient; and it was in pursuance of that resolution that the present meeting was assembled. It then proceeded:—

Three subjects will be submitted to your consideration. The first is whether or not the number of scholars in our schools is adequate to the wants of the population, and, if not, by what means that number can be increased. In reference to this point the committee believe that the population within the limits of the Union (five miles from the General Post-office) may be safely estimated at two millions. It appeared by the best returns that could be obtained previously to the last annual meeting that the Sunday-schools within those limits did not exceed 124,000, or 1-16th of the population, while in some parts of this country the proportion is as high as 1-6th. There may be some peculiar circumstances attending the metropolis reducing the usual numbers of the youthful, as compared with the adult portions of the

population. But it is impossible to avoid coming to the conclusion that the proportion of Sunday-schools to the population is painfully small. The inquiries which have been recently made have tended to strengthen this conviction. From these it appears that there are at least 40,000 children unprovided with Sabbath-school instruction. Vast numbers of these neglected children constitute the crowds that may be met with in the parks and the fields on the Lord's-day, and prowling in the dark alleys of the low neighbourhoods, or concealed in the recess of the railway arch, pass their time in gambling and profanation. In these unfavourable situations they grow up, becoming keen in the pursuit of wrong, and active in the commission of crime. They are always a fermentable mass, and are only restrained in a state of submission by the superficial crust of an armed authority. A similar extract from the Report of the Committee of the West London Union brings out a result not much more favourable with respect to that district of the metropolis. The population of the West London Auxiliary, as returned in 1841, was 650,428; and, though an increase has doubtless taken place, the committee prefer keeping these figures to avoid any charge of overstating their case. The number of these between five and fifteen years of age was 110,545; with some exceptions, this is the number that should be in our Sunday-schools; but what is the fact? It appears that there are 62,901 children attending Sunday-schools, and 47,644 who should be there, but are not. The committee have not received equally detailed statements from the North and South Auxiliaries, but they have no reason to suppose that any material difference would be found, and they fear they must come to the conclusion, that within the limits embraced by the Union there are, at the present time, more than 100,000 young persons, suitable objects for Sunday-schools, who are not found within their walls. The consideration of the means to be resorted to, for removing this evil, leads to the inquiry—whether the efficiency of the schools would not be promoted by a more intimate union with the churches than at present generally exists. The committee look upon Sunday-schools as a religious institution,—as a means of aiding the pastor in his work,—as an important part of the church's agency for the evangelization of the world; and with these views it seems natural to ask for the sympathy and prayers of every member of the church, for liberal pecuniary support, and for a fair share of the sanctified talent possessed by the church. It has afforded the committee sincere delight to witness the increasing interest which is taken in the proceedings of Sunday-schools. Practical subjects, connected with their management, are now occupying the attention of our religious periodical publications; and whatever may be the views taken on these subjects, yet their introduction shows the direction the public mind is taking, and the result cannot be otherwise than beneficial. The committee would desire to remove an impression which has sometimes existed, that in seeking the more intimate union of the school with the church a desire is entertained, that pastors should engage in the active duties of the teachers' office, which, it is justly feared, would in most cases involve a labour beyond their physical strength, and be prejudicial to their ministerial usefulness. Such active exertion is not intended; but teachers do earnestly desire the co-operation, assistance, and counsel of their ministers, who, it is respectfully suggested, may render the most essential service by an occasional visit to the school, by periodical addresses to the scholars, and by thus showing to their church-officers and members, that they consider the school as an important part of the Church's agency for good. The remaining subject to be brought under your notice to-night relates to the teachers, upon whom, after all, these institutions depend, under the Divine blessing, for their efficiency. With well-qualified, devoted teachers, a school will prosper in spite of every opposing circumstance; but without such a living agency, patronage and aid will be in vain. It affords the committee pleasure to know that teachers are awakening to a sense of responsibility, and of the altered circumstances of their schools. Normal classes for teachers, and weekly meetings for preparation, are springing up; and they would earnestly urge upon their fellow-labourers the duty of untiring exertion in seeking an adequate preparation for the duties of their office, under the conviction that they can only sincerely pray for the Divine blessing to rest on their efforts when they have used all the means in their power to render those efforts effective. The committee know that all these topics will be presented to your attention more forcibly by those who will be called upon to address you, and therefore do not think it necessary to enlarge. They will only add, in conclusion, that they feel the present meeting will have failed in its object, if the interest excited by its proceedings is suffered to pass away without any practical results. They trust that each pastor and church-officer, member, and teacher, will carry home the inquiry, "Is the school in which I feel an interest carrying out effectively the purposes for which it was instituted?" Such an inquiry, faithfully prosecuted, will lead to the removal of evils where they exist, and to the extension of spiritual blessings in a more abundant degree than they have been yet enjoyed. The committee are willing to co-operate in this work, feeling that a more effectual means of usefulness than the Sunday-school in connexion with, and subordination to, the Christian ministry, has not been devised; and that faithfulness to their trust calls upon them to use every means in their power to render it, under the Divine blessing, productive of more extensive good than it has ever yet been.

The Rev. JOHN BRANCH said that it would require but a few minutes to prove the dire necessity that existed for Sunday-schools in London. He gave some startling statistics, which he had collected from a book recently published, to show that there is, in the minds of the poor, some element leading them to think and read; and, therefore, this was the time they should be up and doing. Then there are infidel and base publications, which are put into the hands of the young. Again, in the coffee-shops of London, in nine cases out of ten, there are debating societies, where religious questions are mooted, and parties seem never content unless the name of God is blasphemed, and the Bible called in question. Many of those who take part in these discussions are from sixteen to twenty years of age. He had counted as many as twelve and fourteen such in a coffee-shop. Ought they not to take possession of this land? For if they leave the field vacant others

will take it [hear]. He was a very strong advocate for what is called separate services. He was satisfied that the minister of the gospel would not be disgraced by it. It was of no consequence whether he was preaching in Kennington-fields or in his own pulpit [cheers]. They ought to throw themselves fairly into the great wants of the masses. They had not yet got fairly at the working men [hear, hear]. They ought to have some sheds, or some outhouses, or some humbler places of worship, in which to preach to them. They want to get the flannel jackets and the fustian coats into their churches [cheers]. If they wished to do this, they must get at the children. He related a fact concerning a school of Mr. Sherman's, in which the boys, one Sunday night, as soon as the clock struck eight, all started off, and on the master seizing one of them, and asking him why they went away, replied, that they went to look after the pocket-handkerchiefs [laughter]. They ought (said Mr. Branch) to begin with these first, and go upwards. He invited his brethren in the ministry to preach a sermon especially on this business. Some few weeks ago, on a very cold morning, he saw two boys sitting on the pavement over a baker's oven trying to warm themselves. He approached them, and found that the eldest was endeavouring to keep his brother warm, by putting his tattered jacket round him while he slept. On his asking them their manner of life, &c., he found that they were little thieves, who lived by stealing the bacon exposed at the windows of some of the shops. When he found them they were almost starving, so he took them and gave them something to eat. He regretted to say that they were again abroad in the streets. The congregations of churches where there are Sunday-schools are often elevated by teaching children. An old woman came to him and asked to be allowed to teach in the school; she said she could only take an alphabet class; and when she was obliged to leave, he asked her if she had done the children any good; she said she did not know, but that she was able to read a great deal better [laughter]. Ministers will be driven to think, and then there will be flourishing Sunday-schools and a band of godly teachers, the noblest auxiliary a minister could have. There would be union between Baptist, Independent, and Presbyterian ministers in this great cause [cheers]. Their motto should be, "Let us part where we must—but meet where we can" [cheers]. The resolution was as follows:—

That it appears the attendance of children on Sunday-schools, within five miles from the General Post-office, is not at all commensurate with the necessities of the population, while at the same time many of these schools could receive without inconvenience a much larger number; that in order to remedy this evil, it is desirable to obtain the co-operation of societies engaged in domiciliary visitation, and to institute an immediate canvass in the neighbourhood of each school, and by increased attention to the physical, moral, and religious welfare of the scholars, to connect with the school their most endearing associations.

F. CUTHBERTSON, Esq., seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The Rev. S. MARTIN moved the second resolution, which was as follows:—

That the gradual but decisive and important change which has taken place in Sunday-schools arising from the extension of general education, by which they are daily acquiring a more religious character, makes it increasingly important that their connexion with the Church should be more close than it has in general hitherto been; that while this meeting would not desire to add to the labour of their respected and beloved pastors the active duties of Sunday-school teachers, they would earnestly solicit their sympathy, guidance, and influence, that thereby the Church may be brought to consider the school as an important part of its agency in carrying out the evangelization of the world.

The resolution showed, said Mr. Martin, that Sunday-school teachers need not be required to teach reading and writing on the Sabbath. Then the resolution took for granted, that information upon topics merely literary and scientific need not be touched on by Sunday-school teachers on the Lord's-day. Mr. Martin then alluded to other points in the resolution, and proceeded to give some statistics which he had collected on the subject of Sunday-schools. He had taken great pains to make the statement accurate, and would speak of the schools respecting which he had made inquiry as to the connexion of the pastor with them, under numbers:—1. Pastor meets the teachers once a week to expound the lessons; addresses the children once a quarter; does not come into school, or attend the business meetings of the teachers.—2. Pastor presides at the quarterly meetings of the committee, by whom the business of the school is transacted. He also attends the annual meeting of the schools, and addresses the scholars. Does nothing besides, and is not recognised as the president of the school.—3. Pastor meets the children every Sabbath afternoon in the body of the chapel, and conducts a religious service with them. He also attends the quarterly meeting for business.—4. Pastor visits the school every second or third Sabbath; preaches once every three months to parents and children. Does not meet the teachers separately.—5. Pastor visits school once a month, and meets the teachers on Friday evening to study the lessons.—6. Pastor visits the school monthly.—7. Pastor visits school once in three months, and addresses the children.—8. Visits the school occasionally; does nothing besides, either for teachers or for children [laughter].—9. Pastor visits the school monthly.—10. Pastor attends any special meetings of teachers; addresses children monthly; visits school occasionally.—11. Pastor addresses school monthly.—12. Pastor visits school occasionally.—13. Pastor addresses children monthly; visits occasionally.—14. Pastor addresses children occasionally; visits school occasionally; meets teachers quarterly for business.—15. Occasionally visits the school.—16. Pastor visits the school every Sabbath.—It struck him, in looking at this list, that there really seemed to be more done by the ministers than he thought was the case, and



he had been most agreeably disappointed. In conclusion, he said that they (the teachers) should not expect from their pastors to do everything, but that they should sometimes take the initiative, and thus get the pastors to take an interest in the schools. But, above all, let them take home with them the sentiment of our Father Poet, "Action is eloquence" [hear, hear, and cheers].

The Rev. S. J. DAVIS seconded the resolution in a neat and appropriate speech. The resolution was carried.

A hymn was here sung, after which a collection was made.

The Rev. Dr. ARCHER moved the third resolution:—

That this meeting desires to record its deep conviction that, under the Divine blessing, the prosperity of Sunday-schools mainly depends on the efficiency of that living agency by which they are conducted; that the teachers now present, while acknowledging with humility their inadequate estimate of the importance of their office, and their insufficient self-preparation for the right discharge of its duties, rejoice in the efforts which have been recently made to awaken them to a sense of their responsibility, and in the means which have been provided for their improvement. They would also devoutly and earnestly pray that they may ever be found acting under the influence of proper motives, and shrinking from no exertion which is necessary to qualify them for the important station they occupy as the religious instructors of the young.

Mr. Davis had referred to a sort of suspicion among the labouring classes, that the church and the pastors were not friendly to them, and said there was therefore a reluctance to hear them and attend upon their ministry. He (Dr. Archer) had not the least faith in that opinion. He had never yet known a single minister of the Gospel, who sought to preach it faithfully and honestly, who had in the working classes a reluctant or recusant body. Any minister who preaches the Gospel truly, will find the best friends he has got, not in the aristocracy, because they despised them [laughter], but in the classes from which they had sprung, the great labouring body of the population [cheers]. Sabbath-school teachers should never forget the sentiment in the resolution, that their power comes down from the might of the Holy Spirit. Was there a minister or a Sabbath-school teacher who was not prepared to join in the ancient statement of a great Reformer, "To have prayed well is to have studied well?" If he rightly interpreted the resolution, one principle contained in it was, that schools did not depend so much upon the Church—certainly not so much upon the Government [laughter], and not so much upon ministers, as they did, next to the blessing of God, upon the efficiency and preparation of the teachers. If teachers were well qualified and well instructed, they are just the individuals who can teach the children, and train up for a future generation a large body of well-qualified Christian minds. They required in teachers such qualifications as these: the expansion of their intellect and thought, that they may grasp truth clearly; because, without that, they never can convey it clearly. No muddy teacher was ever a clear teacher [laughter and cheers]. They wanted, in connexion with that, moral and religious training. Intellect might be keen; but if the heart is not right, that intellect would not do much in teaching. He should not touch upon the question, whether every Sunday-school teacher be a professed open member of the Church of Christ. On that point, there were many differences of opinion among Christian brethren. No person should be a Sunday-school teacher, or could be an effective one, without having the grace of God in his own heart, and knowing the power of divine truth there [cheers]. A Sunday-school teacher is not in his class to teach the alphabet, or penmanship, or arithmetic—that time had gone by; but he is there to teach the Word of God in all its living power, and to teach it for one great end, high, towering, imperial above all, the conversion of that young heart to the knowledge of Christ [cheers]. With this there must be combined the knack of teaching. Upon these things depends the success of the great Sabbath-school economy. They might speak of increasing funds, and of erecting schools in new situations; but after all, the efficiency of their schools would depend upon the robust intellect of their teachers—their manly piety, their deep-hearted devotedness, and their earnest consecration to the work of our blessed Saviour [cheers].

The Rev. Mr. BEVAN seconded the resolution.

The Rev. W. RICHARDSON briefly moved the fourth resolution:—

That it be referred to the Committee to adopt such measures as may appear to them desirable for carrying out the above purposes.

The Rev. B. PARSONS seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

The thanks of the meeting having been given to the Chairman, and a hymn having been sung, the meeting separated.

**REPRESENTATION OF ROCHDALE.**—It is said to be the intention of Mr. Sharman Crawford to resign the representation of Rochdale at the close of the present Parliament.

**REFUGE FOR FEMALE CRIMINALS.**—On Friday, at a meeting of the committee, it was resolved that the sum raised for a memorial to the memory of the late Mrs. Fry should forthwith be appropriated to the opening of an asylum for discharged female criminals, to be called the "Elizabeth Fry Refuge," to be situated within two miles of the Royal Exchange.

**FOR CALIFORNIA.**—The iron-ship "Antelope" sailed from the Mersey on Saturday morning for San Francisco, with a cargo valued at between £40,000 and £50,000, and a large number of passengers. The "Antelope" has also taken out the framings and plates for an iron warehouse to be erected by mechanics who have taken passage in her.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### STATE EDUCATION IN WALES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Having lately seen in your valuable paper many statements about "overwhelming majorities;" "a nation rising almost as one man to offer a firm, but intelligent, protest against the introduction of a Government system of education," &c. &c.; I am tempted, from a regard to truths and facts, to make a few remarks upon the real state of things in Wales as regards the subject of education for the poor.

Those who are opposed to receiving any pecuniary aid for educational purposes have, for the last two years, been exceedingly active in agitating the question, but have met with little sympathy from the great body of Dissenters, and the people generally. This appears evident at once from the reports given in the *Principality* of the progress of the late deputation through Glamorganshire and Breconshire, for the purpose of raising subscriptions towards the intended (!) Normal College in Swansea. The meetings were generally stated, in their own organ, to be "thinly attended," and the cause was invariably attributed to the "weather being unfavourable"! It is a well-known fact that the weather forms but a small impediment to a Welshman's following the dictates of his inclination. The real cause was, that the great mass of the people were disgusted with the sectarian character of the movement, and convinced that the Dissenters of Wales, who, as is well known, are unable to provide religious education for their young ministers, could not possibly supply their poor with secular education. The voluntary principle can scarcely support the Independent academy at Brecon, even when the tutors' salaries are paid by their friends in England. The majority of Dissenting ministers in Wales have not received, for the last two or three years, the full amount of the small salaries promised them. Their congregations know, and therefore feel no interest generally in a movement that will entail on them heavy additional expenses. They have their religion and their ministers, and willingly contribute their mite towards their support. From all I know of the feelings of Dissenters generally, I can venture to say that the mass of them are disposed to receive pecuniary aid from the public taxes, in furtherance of their own efforts, to educate the children of their poor, provided that their religious freedom be not endangered. Their Sunday-schools will be exclusively devoted to religious instruction. This, they know, will do away with the jealousy and sectarianism that have hitherto characterized every attempt at union between the different sects for educational purposes.

The normal college talked of at Swansea is supported only by a fraction of the Dissenters of Wales. The paltry sum promised towards its support, after an agitation of unusual activity all over the country, clearly proves this. It would be too absurd to believe, for one moment, that "Wales, like one man," is for this Normal College, and yet only promised £2,000 towards its erection, after 18 months' hard canvassing for support!

It is well known that the Wesleyans are favourable to Government aid; so also is the great body of the Calvinistic Methodists; and my experience would certainly justify the conclusion that the majority of the Independents and Baptists hold similar views; nineteen-twentieths of the Dissenters here certainly do so. W. Williams, Esq., late Member of Parliament for Coventry, is well known in the Principality, and I am happy to state, that his great and gratuitous exertions to extend the blessings of education to the out of every poor man in his native country, are justly and duly appreciated. The best proof of this, and of the general sympathy of Wales being with him, is the glorious triumph achieved at the Swansea meeting. Not a stone was left unturned by his opponents. Every exertion was made in this, which may be called, the stronghold of the anti-Government-aid party; yet, coming there with only a single friend, amidst people to whom he was personally a perfect stranger, Mr. Williams explains his views in a plain, fair, and candid manner, and gains over the majority to his opinions, at one of the largest meetings ever held in Wales! Even supposing the decision of the chair was wrong, as regards the majority, so large a minority would be a complete refutation of the assertion, that the general feeling in Wales is opposed to the grant. I earnestly hope Mr. Williams will visit us again. There will be no doubt as to the majority. I assure him, in any other town in Wales. Facts are stubborn things; and I only wish that the feelings of the Welsh people upon this important subject should be ascertained in a manner that would admit of no doubt.

The voluntary educationist party in Wales have disgraced the great principles of Nonconformity. They have introduced a religious test into an institution professedly established on unsectarian principles, and "for Wales!" While they with one hand indite a religious test for their own College, they hold in the other a petition against the existing religious tests in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge!

I should be glad to see you, Sir, soon in Wales again; and I assure you, that many of our professed Nonconformists need your clear expositions of religious liberty quite as much as our Conformists.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

Carmarthen, Feb. 10th.

D. LLOYD.

### THE PROPOSED INCORPORATION OF THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—In your paper of the 14th inst. you have adverted to a "projected incorporation of the Baptist Missionary Society," in an article which I suppose must be regarded as your own, quoting in that article a considerable part of a letter on the subject from Mr. Katterns, which had been inserted in the *Patriot* newspaper of the 9th. Both you and Mr. Katterns render good service by discussing the subject and endeavouring to secure its being looked at on all sides. The subject has been thrown before the constituency of the Society for this purpose, and in a question of so much importance the public also have an interest quite deep enough to place it legitimately within your reach as a public journalist. I may, perhaps, say, that both Mr. Katterns and you may be quite assured that if the project be open to the objections which both of you allege against it, no man will be more ready to relinquish all

thought of it than those who hitherto have been in its favour. They have given a good deal of attention to the subject during many, many months, even years, and it is because honestly they think it is not liable to these or similar objections that they have brought it forward. A great service will, therefore, be rendered by showing that it is thus liable, if indeed it be so.

You advert to counsel's opinion, who, you say, expressly "stated that, in his judgment, the proposed charter would not be for the benefit of the Society, while it would restrict in some measure their freedom of action." Will you allow me to say, that in such a case as the present it is of great importance to employ the very words which counsel used? The question was asked him—"Are there any disadvantages which occur to counsel as likely to arise from a charter of incorporation?" To this question he answers—"I think it possible that the usefulness of the Society may be affected, because the freedom of its action may be impaired by a charter of incorporation, which, however carefully prepared, may have the effect of restraining the Society, in new circumstances, from exercising the wide discretion over their proceedings which they now enjoy." Your readers will at once see that this is not the express statement which your language implies. Counsel thinks the *free action of the Society may be impaired*, because, in new circumstances, its present wide discretion may be limited. This is cautious—just as it behoved counsel to be in a confessedly new and untried case. I shall not reflect upon counsel's legal knowledge, or upon his sagacity, if I say that a better acquaintance with the Society itself might have greatly modified this opinion. And, after all, the restraint anticipated as possible is only in new circumstances. What these "new circumstances" are, counsel does not intimate. I will not conjecture what they may be; but it may be relevant to remark that the charter, if sought at all, is to be sought for a voluntary association of persons conducting their affairs by "a committee of thirty-six persons, chosen annually at a general meeting of members of the Society." The charter does not think of perpetuating any existing committee; it is to give no corporate rights to A., B., C., and D., whom the Society cannot as easily depose as they now can depose any member of the committee. Nay, further, the charter is to incorporate all who "are now, or who may hereafter become, members" of the Society, "according to such regulations or by-laws as are now, or shall hereafter be, framed or enacted—of course, by the Society itself. What, then, are the "new circumstances" contemplated? They must be such as originate with the Society or with the Crown; that is, the Society may amend its object, alter its regulations, or, in some other way, change its form and character, or the Crown may legislate adversely to the aims sought by the Society. I fancy the day is far distant when the Crown in this country shall be in a position to exercise arbitrary authority, as to either persons or corporations; should that day, however, be nearer than I imagine, the Crown may act as adversely to the Society unincorporated, as it can when it shall have obtained a charter.

I lay the more stress upon this remark because, in fact, it answers a large part of Mr. Katterns's letter. He dwells on the restriction of the Society's liberty, consequent upon its obtaining incorporation. He should give due force to counsel's words—in new circumstances, and kindly point out what these circumstances are; and it will further behove him to show the restriction to which the Society will be subject then, which it is not equally subject to now.

Mr. Katterns speaks of the "visatorial or superintending power" of the Crown over the Society, in case it gets a charter, as if the Crown has no such power now, or as if, with the charter, this formidable power would be augmented. Let Mr. Katterns suppose a case. He and half a dozen other subscribers think that, in some parts of the Society's proceedings, there is malversation, and they complain accordingly. The committee do not heed the complaint, and the annual general meeting, to whom the matter is referred, or a special meeting, duly called to hear the complaint, side with the committee. The aggrieved friends think the matter must not stop there, and they go to her Majesty's courts, one or other of them, either a court of law, or the Court of Chancery. Do not the duly-appointed officers of such courts decide the question which Mr. Katterns and his friends raise? and will Mr. Katterns kindly show me wherein, even to one jot, the sole power of the Crown, which he dreads so much, varies from the power that would be exercised in the case supposed? He may tell me the law-officers of the Crown can originate the complaint if there be a charter. Why, Sir, this is a mere technicality. The law-officers of the Crown may originate complaint as freely now as they could then, and proceed against malversation. I confess, I wonder that so "masterly" a reasoner as Mr. Katterns is, should make so much of this dreaded power—nothing but a hobgoblin after all.

I do not pretend, Mr. Editor, to go through the considerations urged by Mr. Katterns, in his "masterly letter;" my communication would be too long if I did; but you quote one paragraph which I must examine in a few words. Mr. Katterns argues that, with a charter, the Sovereign must be the founder of the Society "as it is termed in law—created, patronized, christened, visited by the monarch, its connexion with the State is not a shadow but a reality." These are ominous words—especially some of them; and to Baptists too! I cannot help thinking that Mr. Katterns intended to frighten us with that notion of christening—but let this pass. It is important to remark that—1. The Charter, if sought at all, is to be sought for an existing society—a society getting towards sixty years of age, healthy and vigorous. Surely it is a little too late to talk of founding it now, except in that legal technical sense of the words which is entirely harmless. 2. The visiting has already been disposed of. 3. Patronage will be thought more serious. Patronage is of various kinds; there is patronage that does what it will with its own. Mr. Katterns does not mean this—there is patronage or protection from wrongdoing. Mr. Katterns must mean patronage in this sense; but this the Society now rejoices in. Let an attempt be made to deprive it of its house in Moorgate-street, for instance, and the Crown will be its patron against such wrong. Mr. Katterns, perhaps, says no; the law will protect. Sir, he will find, on examination, that for his purpose the distinction between the law and the Crown is not worth a rush.

You, Mr. Editor, adopt in your remarks Mr. Katterns's sophism, that the Society will be a political institution, because the Crown may make it a body



politic. The two things surely are not identical. A body politic is only an artificial distinction from a body natural. A political institution is an institution for a political purpose, or an institution dependent on political authority and guidance. Is the Orphan Working School at Haverstock-hill a political institution because it has a charter obtained by Act of Parliament? I am sure, my dear Sir, it is not necessary to multiply illustrations of so plain and palpable a distinction. My wonder is that Mr. Katterns should have confounded the two things.

The last two paragraphs which you have quoted from Mr. Katterns's letter are open to grave objections. The implied imputation upon brethren as upright, as liberty-loving, as consistent in their dissent, as Mr. Katterns is, might have been spared. The insinuation against the proceedings of missionary committees is unworthy of Mr. Katterns—and the appeal about the Committee's privacy—and about an elector's ignorance of all "rational ground upon which his choice of new Committee-men or old ones has proceeded," may be safely left to be dealt with by the public as it deserves. One thing I will say, that committee meetings open any week to any minister of the Baptist body, who may be in any way connected with the Society—and proceedings which Mr. Katterns, or any gentleman in similar circumstances with himself, may examine closely as he pleases at any moment, ought not to be described as "transactions carried on in private." Mr. Katterns—it may be unwittingly and without intention, but certainly, and I take it mischievously—misrepresents his brethren when he says, "Let their constituents know in what manner they have discharged their trust," before choice of the committee is from time to time made. Why, Sir, will you believe it—all the minutes of the year's proceedings of the retiring committee are read from the minute-books, and sifted, and remarked upon, as the meeting chooses, immediately before the election takes place of any new, or of any old members of committee, to serve for the next year.

I might remark on other points in Mr. Katterns's "masterly letter," and in your observations thereon; but I dare not further trespass on your space. Show that the "projected charter" will be an evil, depend upon it we shall none of us continue to desire it; but to do this, Mr. Katterns must excuse me for saying, we want other arguments than those which his letter contains.

SAMUEL GREEN.

#### THE REV. JAMES RHYS JONES, OF KILSBY, AND STATE-EDUCATION IN WALES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I must leave your readers to determine whether you have acted a friendly part in allowing an anonymous writer to employ your paper to circulate reports injurious to the reputation of my friend, Mr. Jones, of Kilsby. Let "Observer" unmask himself, and give the same publicity to his real name, as he has to the insinuations thrown out against my friend's character, and not like the mean, cowardly Irish Whiteboy, shoot his false arrows from behind a hedge. Let him do this, and I will answer the questions he has put to Mr. Jones, and with a straightforwardness for which "Observer," and your readers may not be quite prepared. Let him, I say, furnish your readers with his name, and I shall be ready to accept his challenge, but I have too much respect for myself and Mr. Jones, to combat with a coward under a mask.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. G. SALISBURY.

Marlborough Chambers, 49, Pall Mall, Feb. 16, 1849.

**APPREHENSION OF THE MURDERER OF MAJOR MAHON.**—On Wednesday last, a Peterborough constable, named Taylor, succeeded in apprehending Thomas Brennan, described as of Carroward, in the county of Roscommon, labourer, at the house of Mr. Spencer, called Woodcroft Castle, near Peterborough, he being charged with the murder of Major Mahon, in Ireland, on the 2nd November, 1847. The Major had been out on a charitable mission, and was returning home in his carriage, accompanied by his surgeon, when within a few miles of his residence at Strokestown, Roscommon, two men with guns fired at them from behind a hedge. One of the guns misfired; but the shot and ball of the other struck the major on his right side, and some of the shot went through his heart. The major immediately dropped the reins of the horse, and expired without a groan. The surgeon seized the reins and set off at a gallop. Brennan is supposed to be the man who fired the fatal shot. A true bill having been found against him by the grand jury at the last Roscommon assizes, a bench-warrant was issued for his apprehension, and placed in the hands of Taylor, who had received information that he was somewhere in this neighbourhood. Taylor had been engaged for the last three weeks in devising means for apprehending the prisoner. It was a close run, for on searching the prisoner a letter from his brother was found upon him, stating that his passage was paid to America by his sister, and that the vessel would sail in a few days from Liverpool. Taylor ultimately succeeded in finding him in company with five other Irishmen, at Mr. Spencer's. He immediately went with two assistants well armed, and, after a struggle, succeeded in capturing him. He then lodged him safely in gaol at Peterborough, where he will remain until orders are received from Ireland. £800 reward has been offered by the family of the Major, and £200 by Government, for the apprehension of Brennan and his accomplices.

**THE PUBLIC DINNER TO BE GIVEN TO MR. CORDEN** by his constituents, has, at the request of the honourable gentleman, been postponed till Easter week.

**A SAILOR,** calling upon a Liverpool goldsmith, asked him what might be the value of an ingot of gold as big as his arm. The shopkeeper beckoned him into a back room, and primed him with grog. He then asked to see the ingot. "O," said Jack, "I haven't got it yet, but I'm going to California, and would like to know the value of such a lump before I start." The jeweller started him out of the shop.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE.

**THE DISSOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY.**—After a long debate on the National Assembly, on Friday, M. Sénard's first amendment on M. Lanjuinais's proposition for the dissolution of the National Assembly, was rejected by a majority of 424 to 387; majority for Ministry, 37. The whole of the other amendments were then withdrawn and Lanjuinais's proposition was adopted, without any further change. The new Legislative Assembly will, consequently, meet about the middle of May.

On Thursday, the President proposed that, to accelerate business, the Assembly should sit at twelve o'clock; which was agreed to. The secession of General Lamoricière from his companion in arms and attached friend, General Cavaignac, when he voted against him in the division of Wednesday, is regarded as a symptom of the feeling of the army in favour of the nephew of the Emperor, and against the Republicans.

The Court of Cassation rejected on Saturday, the appeal of MM. Raspail and Quentin against the resolution of the National Assembly and the decree of the Council Chamber that they should be tried at Bourges by the High Court of Justice.

**THE BALL GIVEN BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC** on Friday night (says the correspondent of the Times), was most brilliant and select. The representatives of the oldest houses and the most illustrious names now in Paris were amongst the company. The President of the Republic was never seen to greater advantage. The reserve which heretofore was rather complained of as being too strongly marked seems gradually to dissolve in good society; and his amiability, his grace, and frankness of manner, were the theme of general praise, even with those who are rather fastidious.

"I find," says the same authority, "the opinion pretty generally entertained this day, that the Buonapartists will have the majority in the ensuing elections. The consequence deduced is, that the new Assembly will proclaim Louis Napoleon President for life. The Republicans are not idle, though with little prospect of success; a fusion of the different fractions of the party is all but effected. They seem for the present disposed to look up to General Cavaignac as their common leader."

**IMPROVEMENT IN TRADE.**—It is pleasing to find that a considerable improvement has, in fact, already taken place. I was informed yesterday by more than one shopkeeper, dealers in articles of *nouveautés*, that for the past fortnight their trade has improved much, and this they attribute to the soirées now so frequently given in some of the best houses in the capital. In fact, everywhere a considerable change for the better is observable, and the general gaiety must present a striking contrast to the appearance of the city only two or three months ago.—Times Correspondent.

The committee appointed to examine the budget of 1849, voted on Saturday a reduction of forty-six millions of francs in the department of Public Works. The total amount of reduction that will be proposed is about one hundred millions.

On the 1st of March 10,000 troops will be concentrated in and round Bourges. They began to move thither on the 16th.

### ITALY.

#### FLIGHT OF THE GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY, AND PROCLAMATION OF A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

Letters from Florence to the 9th simply mention the official announcement of the flight of the Grand Duke and his family. He arrived on the 8th, at San Stefano, about two p.m., with part of his family and servants on board a fishing-boat. The grand duchess arrived by land with the rest of the family. The grand-ducal family passed the night at San Stefano, at the house of M. Gio. Sordini, a salt and tobacco merchant. On the 11th, the Grand Duke was still at that port. Two British steamers had been placed at his disposal.

When the intelligence became known in Florence the National Guard and troops had been called out, and the Chambers instantly met. The Clubs issued a manifesto, convoking the populace, who assembled in great numbers, and proclaimed a Provisional Government; choosing Montanelli, Guerazzi, and Mazzini as its chiefs. The multitude then proceeded to the Chamber, and, rushing into the galleries, compelled the members assembled to acknowledge and confirm the Provisional Government. The clubs proclaimed the deposition of the Grand Duke; and declared Tuscany to be part of the Italian Constituents, to be disposed of as the Roman Assembly shall hereafter decide.

The British Consul-general at Genoa has addressed a note to the *Genoa Gazette*, contradicting a statement that the French and British Ministers at Florence had approved of the Grand Duke's adhesion to the Italian Constituent Assembly. Sir G. Hamilton, the British Minister at Florence, declared, on the contrary, that the Grand Duke's adhesion is in direct opposition to the advice given by the said British Minister.

The flight of the Grand Duke of Tuscany is explained in letters addressed by the fugitive Prince to his Ministers. Leopold refuses to assent to the Italian Constituent Assembly, because, by assenting, he would incur the censures of the Church. He says:—

Since the question now is, whether or not I am to expose myself and my country to the greatest danger, namely, to incur, and make so many good Tuscans incur, the thunders and censures of the Church, I must refuse my adherence to the law, and I do so with the calmest

conscience. In this exaltation of minds, it is easy to foresee that my return to Florence now might expose me to such extremities as to prevent me from exercising the freedom of mind I have a right to. I, therefore, abandon the capital, and I abandon Siena, that it may not be said that this town has been on my account the scene of hostile re-action.

The Provisional Government has appointed Commissioners, with full power, over the military and political chiefs, and the National Guards.

The troops throughout Tuscany are hostile to the Provisional Government. The generals have tendered their resignations, and the officers and soldiers say that they are freed from all obligation, having taken an oath of fidelity to the Grand Duke, their constitutional sovereign.

#### THE POPE DEPOSED AND A REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED AT ROME.

**ROME, Feb. 9.**—The National Assembly met yesterday at one. The grand question of "What form of Government should be adopted for the Roman States?" was entered on. The debate was characterised by grave and earnest eloquence, and lasted through the night, when finally a division took place, and 134 votes against 20 decided, that *Rome should be once more a Commonwealth*. The 20 in minority advocated an amendment deferring the question to the meeting of the great Italian Constituent body. In the middle of the night the result was forced on the notice of the slumbering citizens by the simultaneous pealing of all the steeples in Rome. The decree is couched in the following terms:—

Art. 1. The Pope is declared divested both in point of fact and in point of right of all claim to temporal power.

Art. 2. Full and adequate guarantees shall be provided for the Pontiff's independent exercise of his spiritual supremacy.

Art. 3. The Government of these States shall be of a strictly democratic nature, and the glorious name of Roman Republic is resumed.

Art. 4. Our relations with other States of Italy shall be based on reciprocity and good-will, as befits our common nationality. (Signed)

GALETTI,

President of the National Assembly.

Decreed at Rome, Feb. 8, 1849.

The Assembly had named an executive commission of three members—MM. Armellini, Salicetti (of Naples), and Montecchi. It was said that the Roman Republic would have no president, but that the functions of that magistrate would be exercised by three consuls.

Rome was tranquil on the 11th. A grand *Te Deum* was chanted at St. Peter's on the occasion of the proclamation of the Republic.

#### THE SARDINIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies at Turin, on the 10th instant, the Minister Gioberti declared that he rejected as Utopian all the plans of those who desired to create a unitarian and republican Italy:—

Do not, however, think (said the Minister) that we entirely reject the Italian Constituents of Rome. We only abstain from taking part in it for the present, because its origin, the mandate which it has to fulfil, as well as circumstances, render it dangerous, and it would be imprudent, to participate in an act of which we cannot foresee the issue. We hope this Assembly will adopt a course of wisdom and moderation which will insure our concurrence. In that case, we shall hold out to it the hand of friendship. The Roman Constituents, in truth, reduced to such limits, will be but the Federative Constituents, which was the first idea of our policy, and our earnest desire. At Gaeta, we have said that it was unfitting the Vicar of Christ to re-enter his state by force of arms. Our efforts were not confined to this, for we have opposed foreign intervention, and have offered to the Holy Father our offices of conciliation.

The Foreign Office has delivered passports to MM. Pinto and Spini, the representatives of the Roman people to the Sardinian Government.

#### INTERVENTION IN TUSCANY AND THE ROMAN STATES.

The semi-official organ of the French Government mentions, as a report generally credited, that the King of Sardinia, in conjunction with the King of Naples, and in accord with the great powers of Europe, had agreed to march an army into the Roman and Tuscan States. Should this determination be carried into effect, it is believed that the French and British fleets will take a position at Civita Vecchia and Leghorn.

#### CENTRAL GERMANY.

##### THE AUSTRIAN MANIFESTO.

The Austrian Government has sent a declaration of its policy to the Central Government at Frankfurt: it was published in the *Frankfurter Zeitung* of the 9th, and is said to have been first placed in the hands of the Prussian plenipotentiary on the 4th. The document protests, in the most formal manner, "against the Emperor and his government being placed under a central power presided over by another German Prince," and is likely to accelerate a crisis. Immediately on its being made known at Berlin, a cabinet council was held at Charlottenburg, at which the King presided. The *Cologne Gazette*, one of the leading and widest-circulated journals in the Prussian states, speaks of this circular of the Austrian government in terms of bitter irony, and styles it "a challenge to the German confederation." It is, it says, a protest against the movement towards German unity which commenced in March. "It demands nothing less than a retrograde movement towards the old confederation." The only good point it can find in this circular is "the certainty that Prussia is irrevocably separated from Austria." On the 12th the National Assembly at Frankfurt decided by a large majority that the



Austrian note should be referred to the Constitution Committee.

The Bavaria Chamber of Deputies has solemnly declared that it is opposed to a Prussian empire, and the formation of a half Germany, by the exclusion of Austria; and also that it desires "an entire, great, free, united, and powerful Germany with Austria, and therein a free and powerful Bavaria."

#### AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The Austrian intelligence from the seat of war is not of a nature to be fully relied on, and Windischgrätz is still silent. Up to the 6th inst., Kossuth and his Parliament were still in Debreczin, as busy as ever in fabricating bank-notes. Dembinski is now the commander-in-chief of all the Hungarian forces, which, according to all accounts, are very numerous, particularly on the banks of the Theiss. The *Deutsche Reform*, of Berlin, hints very plainly, in its evening edition of the 12th inst., that the Austrian ministry are desirous of treating with the "rebels," and that, at no distant period, the faithful Croats and their Ban will be again declared outlaws. The fortress of Esseg was still in the hands of the Magyars. It is asserted that Russia has offered rewards for the capture of Kossuth, Bem, and Messaros, who are accused of fomenting disorder in Poland. The fortress of Arad remains still in the hands of the insurgents. The Austrian force under General Theodorovich, amounting to 26,000 men, has just arrived to lay siege to that important place. Serious disturbances seem to have broken out in Croatia and Servia, but the news as to their cause and extent are too conflicting to allow of any reliable statement.

Sir Stratford Canning, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, has protested against the occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia by the Russians. Large bodies of Russian troops were being collected in that territory.

#### PRUSSIA.

The new legislature has been summoned by royal proclamation to meet on the 26th. The elections for the first chamber terminated on the 12th instant, in favour of Camphausen, Von Wittgenstein, and Kempis, in opposition to Hansemann and two others. Professor Dahmann had been returned for the Deutz electoral district. The returns of the elections for the first chamber, in the provinces, continued to show the decided success of the Conservative party. Most of the Cabinet Ministers had been elected; among them Count Brandenburg, for Breslau; the Prince of Prussia had also been returned. The prospect of a collision between the two Chambers had given rise to a report that the Government contemplated fusing them into one body.

#### DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

Letters from Altona announce that the Legislative Assembly had voted the sum of 4,250,000 marks, as an extraordinary war-tax. The Danes, on their side, are not idle, the Diet at Copenhagen having voted, on the 10th inst., by a majority of 105 to 4, the bill declaring that all persons capable of bearing arms shall be liable to military service.

#### AMERICA.

We have advices from New York to the 7th inst. The proceedings of Congress had not been important; the project of a railroad across the Isthmus of Panama had formed the topic of daily discussion, but without any decisive result; its success this season was problematical. The sum required by New Granada as a security had been paid, and an agent despatched to test the ground.

The Congress were still wrangling on the subject of slavery. Mr. Calhoun is still sticking out for the southern planters, and from his conduct and speeches in Congress, would lead us to the supposition that he desired to hasten, if not to create a rupture, which once begun, will require much time, exertion, and forbearance to heal. The civic authorities at Washington had almost unanimously forwarded a petition to Congress, through Major Games, for the abolition of slavery throughout the Union. Thirty out of thirty-five members of the city council supported the prayer of the petition. It looks as if slavery was doomed, and Calhoun and his party were merely staving off the day. A bill had been presented to the Senate on the 29th from a select committee to admit California as a state, and likewise New Mexico, when she shall have acquired sufficient population. In the House of Representatives, considerable discussion took place on the 31st touching a bill prohibiting the introduction of slaves into the district of Columbia. Externally, the free movement had gained new power in the election of Mr. Seward as senator for New York.

Intelligence from California is brought down much later than any before received. The precious metal was beginning to arrive piecemeal, in different parts of the Union, and at Washington several additional samples had been received, nearly all of as fine, and in some instances of a finer material than those which reached at an earlier period. The mine is now stated to be 400 miles long, and 100 broad, but it is thought it will be found much longer. The size and weight of the pieces may seem exaggerated, but semi-official documents attest the accuracy of the statements. The tide of emigration continued unabated. Up to the close of January, 6,719 individuals had taken the route to the new El Dorado in 99 vessels, hundreds were being added to the number, and whole fleets of ships were announced for departure. A large amount of specie in silver had also been shipped for California, to the amount of 500,000 dollars. 60,000 dollars value had been received thence. The latest dates from Chagres and Panama are to the 8th and 9th ult. inclusive. They were discouraging touching that route to the New World. A private letter received in New Orleans,

states that 2,000,000 dollars in gold dust was at San Francisco awaiting transit to the United States. A Mazatlan letter of the 20th of December reports that the washings had ceased, the whole region being covered a foot deep with snow. Gold had been discovered 100 miles south of the original field.

The Mexican Congress opened on the 1st January, by a very satisfactory speech from the President. Guerilla bands were still carrying on their marauding warfare in every direction, and rumours of a fresh political conspiracy in the interior were becoming rife.

From Yucatan we learn that 500 American volunteers, after a desperate struggle, had defeated 8,000 Indians, and the pre-eminence of the whites is restored.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

M. DE LAMARTINE AND THE PROPOSED PEACE CONGRESS IN PARIS.—The *Herald of Peace* publishes a letter, dated January 8, from a gentleman in Paris to Elihu Burritt, of which the following is an extract:—"Yesterday I saw Lamartine. Knowing how valuable his counsels would be to the cause of peace, at the moment when we are preparing for the Congress at Paris, I requested an audience of him, which he granted immediately. . . . Presently, M. de Lamartine appeared, with a smile on his lips, and invited me to take a seat on a chair which he drew towards me. . . . This great man, this poet-hearted Demosthenes, welcomed me with a smile. 'If I presume to present myself before you, Sir,' said I, 'it is because I have behind me more than 40,000 voices from England and America, who address themselves to you in the name of humanity.' 'And what are those voices?' 'They are those of the friends of peace; and I have come on their behalf to demand the support of your genius and eloquence.' 'But, Sir,' answered he, 'peace has always been my favourite thought—my most cherished dream; I am the most fervent apostle of peace. Peace, it is reason!—Peace, it is of God. For example—at the commencement of the Revolution of February, the warlike instincts, which had appeared for a long time to have slumbered in France, re-awakened in an instant. There were many causes from without for that revival; but I stifled those ebullitions, of which the consequences might have been terrible. The convulsive agitations which have shaken France from within; occasion me less anxiety, even now, than those warlike tendencies; and it is to control these that I have from the first employed my efforts, and I have succeeded; and if I had done nothing but this for my country, I should congratulate myself. But the moment is come to strike a decisive blow, to give to the ideas, which are everywhere confusedly floating, a definite tendency towards peace; the hour is arrived for organizing peace. Have you been long in Paris?'—'Sir,' I replied, 'I am a Frenchman, and a representative only of the gentlemen who purpose coming very soon themselves to Paris, to hold a Congress.'—'Well, tell them to make haste; tell them, that the Peace Societies ought, according to my advice, to have a delegate in every large town in France, charged with organizing meetings.'—'Thanks, Sir, many thanks for this kind reception, and for these valuable counsels; thanks, in the name of the friends of peace and of humanity at large.'—'Farewell, Sir,' said Lamartine, as he conducted me out; 'when Mr. Burritt comes again to Paris, bring him to me, and, above all, assure him, that universal peace is my dream and my object.'"

Dr. BOWRING, British Consul at Canton, has arrived at Malta in the "Indus." A deputation waited on him at the hotel, and presented him with a pair of silver branched candlesticks, as a reward for the great assistance the cause of the Maltese had received from his exertions in the House of Commons. The doctor received them very kindly, and thanked them gratefully, for giving so enlightening a proof of their attachment.

COAL IN EGYPT.—Egypt has now a ruler in the person of Abbas Pasha, son of Tussun. The new government has been very appropriately ushered in with the concomitant discovery of coal on the right bank of the Nile, near Asuan. The first vein, six feet thick, is 100 feet below the surface. Still deeper is a second bed of coal, only three feet thick, but of excellent quality. There are not, however, wanting incredulous persons who will not believe until actual eyesight has convinced them. Many discoveries are doomed to the same ill-fate; but on the present one I have no opinion to offer.—*Antoine D'Abadie, in the Athenaeum.*

THE ROBBERY OF JEWELLERY BY A CLERGYMAN.—It will be recollected that a short time ago, some person, dressed as a clergyman, obtained a quantity of jewellery, valued at £500, from Messrs. Lambert and Co., of Coventry-street, by the ingenious trick of ordering the property to be sent to the Bishop of Winchester's residence in St. James's-square, for the inspection of the right rev. prelate. It was presumed, from the cleverness and completeness of the robbery, that it had been accomplished by some dexterous thief, who had assumed the clerical garb as the surest means of disarming suspicion. Since the period of the robbery the police have been in search of the successful thief. After much trouble, it is understood that the police have obtained a clue to the perpetrator of the robbery—that he is actually a clergyman in orders, holding a position of some importance connected with a grammar-school, and rather noted for some considerable railway speculations. The presumed thief is at present in Wales, and though the police are prepared with evidence, it is believed that no further steps will be taken at present. About £400 worth of the property, it is said, has been recovered.—*Sunday Paper.*

#### IRELAND.

THE TRIAL OF MR. DUFFY commenced on Thursday—the judges on the previous day having given judgment against the demurrer—when the petty-jury panel was called over upon fines of £20; and, after four hours occupied in challenging, the Crown succeeded in getting a jury sworn. The prisoner exhausted every one of his peremptory challenges, and was enabled, by proving cause, to set aside from at least forty to fifty jurors. The general objections for which these parties were set aside were either non-residence within the borough boundary, or being over sixty years of age. On Friday, the trial was resumed. There was the most intense stillness as the trial went on, and the whole proceeding was more imposing than is usual. One of the galleries was filled with some ladies, who were friends of the accused. Mr. Duffy himself was remarkably composed, not exhibiting the least nervous excitement. The Crown examined several witnesses, amongst whom were the Under-Secretary, Mr. Redington, who deposed to finding certain papers in the trunk of Mr. Smith O'Brien; Mr. Vernon, of the Stamp Office; and several of the witnesses who were examined in the Clonmel trials. The Crown put up two witnesses to prove the handwriting of Mr. Duffy in the articles set forth in the indictment. Upon the admissibility in evidence of the letter found in Mr. Smith O'Brien's trunk there was much argument, but the Court decided that the letter was evidence to go to the jury. At six o'clock the Court was adjourned. On Saturday, the case for the Crown was closed; and, after a good deal of legal fencing, it was decided that Mr. Butt's address on the prisoner's behalf should be postponed to Monday. The Court adjourned about five o'clock. The general impression current amongst those most competent to give an opinion as to the result of the trial, upon looking over the jury sworn, is, that there will be a disagreement. The jury, guarded by the police, were taken out for a drive on Sunday. One of them, it is said, is already so ill as to require the attendance of a physician.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC COLLEGE.—Archbishop M'Hale, and the other Roman Catholic prelates of Connaught, have adopted a resolution in conclave, to act immediately on the Pope's recommendation of forming a Roman Catholic College independent of Government.

THE MANSIONS OF OUR ARISTOCRACY!!—The Vice-Guardians of the Ennistymon union have recently taken the late residence of Mr. Peter Gibson, of Sandfield, also his splendid house at Lahinch, to serve as auxiliary workhouses. In short, all Clare must be converted into one monster poor-house.—*Cork Examiner.*

THE BALLINGARRY INSURRECTION.—The *Clonmel Chronicle* says:—"Martin Doherty, who has been an outlaw since August last, being one of Smith O'Brien's principal men at Boulagh Commons, and formerly tutor, was taken at Ballingarry, on the night of the 8th inst., and sent to Clonmel jail."

The *Cork Examiner* gives advice which Mr. Smith O'Brien may now wish he had heard, and regarded, some months back:—"Let the rude brand of iron be flung aside for the polished weapon of the mind."

GENERAL RATE IN AID.—The project of a general rate in aid of the poor has, as was only to be expected, created a very uneasy feeling in those parts of the kingdom which must be affected by such a serious alteration as the one said to be in contemplation. The phlegmatic north is already aroused, the Belfast Press taking the lead in opposition to the measure.—*Times.*

MR. EUGENE O'REILLY, the young gentleman who figured rather prominently in the councils of the late Irish Confederation, has entered the service of His Majesty the King of Sarania as a lieutenant of Lancers, with pay at the rate of 180 fr. a month.

MURDER.—MAIDSTONE, Saturday.—In the early part of the week two youths, named Millen and Sheepwash, were committed to the county gaol on the charge of murdering a poor old man, named Law, in a lone cottage at Bathersden, a village situate between this town and Ashford. The circumstances connected with the affair have given rise to the most painful excitement. Law, it appears, lived in the cottage by himself, and was reported to be a miser; which was utterly untrue. On Wednesday, the 8th inst., at midnight, the prisoners feloniously entered the house, and meeting with the deceased beat him dreadfully about the head with a piece of iron. After the villains had taken their departure with the little property they found, the poor old man, weltering in his blood, crawled some distance to the house of some neighbours, who rendered all the assistance they possibly could, but he shortly died from the violent injuries he had sustained. The evidence adduced against the prisoners was quite conclusive. They were both committed.

MEMOIR OF THE REV. DR. HAMILTON.—We are happy to announce that the Rev. W. H. Stowell, Principal of Rotherham College, has consented, at the request of the family and executors of our late distinguished townsman, Dr. Hamilton, to write a Memoir of the Doctor's Life and Writings. We are sure the theme, though high, will receive full justice from the pen of the learned and accomplished biographer. We understand that the work is likely to appear in the autumn of the present year.—*Leeds Mercury.*



**POOLE, DORSET.**—On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings last, Mr. Henry Vincent addressed three of the largest and most respectable meetings ever held in this town, in the Town-hall. Notwithstanding the charge for admission, the Hall was crowded. Mr. Lancaster (the late mayor) presided. Mr. Vincent advocated a thorough reform of Parliament, separation of Church and State, direct taxation, and a general reduction of the public burthens, and his sentiments were received with an enthusiasm quite new in this borough; and when Mr. Conder (the Independent minister) seconded a vote of thanks to Mr. Vincent, and expressed a hope that such principles would be advocated by candidates at an election, the meeting acquiesced by hearty cheers. There is quite a stir in these towns; the people are awakening to a knowledge of their true interest: and it is pleasing to see that the influential classes are moving in the right direction.

### POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, February 21, Two o'clock.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

**FRANCE.**—The report of the committee of inquiry into the events of the 29th January was delivered to the representatives on Monday. The President of the Council and the Minister of the Interior declared to the committee that the proceedings of the law officers, as well as the danger of premature disclosures, would not permit them to communicate to the Assembly the documents that would fully justify their conduct. On Sunday, the President reviewed some of the troops of Paris, in the Champ de Mars, and was exceedingly well received.

Scarcely a day passes (says the *Times* correspondent), without bringing us some new instance of the anxiety of the President to render himself popular, particularly with the poorer classes. His purse is ever open to the destitute. He has just made a present of many thousand pairs of blankets to the poor of the Faubourg St. Jacques, which district, perhaps, comprises the most miserable part of the population of Paris. This generous and timely gift is spoken of everywhere, and his name is blessed by the widow and the orphan. His presence last evening in the Boulevards, where the crowds were so great as to completely intercept the passage, was the signal for a burst of enthusiasm, which must have been grateful to his ear.

**ROME.**—The Constituent Assembly has voted an address to the Tuscan people. Advices from Civita Vecchia, of the 12th inst., state that the Neapolitan Government is preparing an expedition against the Roman States of 15,000 men, Neapolitans and Spaniards. The ministry has been confirmed in office by a decree of the Assembly, and all their acts recognised. Carnival began on the 10th, and promised to be brilliant. There were no Russian, or indeed European, *dilettante* of any sort here to signify: but there were a great many Americans.

**TUSCANY.**—A sanguinary collision is said to have taken place between the peasantry and the partizans of the Provisional Government at Empoli. The peasantry have broken up the railroad, demolished the bridge and other constructions, and burned the warehouses and buildings at the station. The Provisional Government, by a decree of the 10th inst., has proclaimed the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate abolished. The legislative power will henceforward be concentrated in one Assembly, composed of representatives of the people, elected by universal suffrage. The Assembly will be composed of 120 members. A legion of Leghorn arrived at Florence on the 11th inst., and was received with enthusiasm. The *Genoa Gazette* of the 14th, states as intelligence from Florence of the 11th, that the members of the Provisional Government, having gone to visit the troops in the fort, were received with unequivocal signs of dislike. Cries of "Turn them out!" "Long live Leopold II." were heard. The officers had a good deal of trouble to induce them to turn out. Guerrazzi and Montanelli harangued them; but some soldiers told them openly, that they had no confidence in the men at the head of the Government.

**NAPLES.**—The Chambers are not more subservient to the King than they were before, and it is probable that they will be dissolved.

**HUNGARY.**—According to the Vienna accounts the Imperialists have again gained some advantage over their Hungarian enemies. Gen. Urban having made a hazardous march through the mountains, and attacked a division of Magyar forces, from which he took several hundred prisoners and two cannons.

#### PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

In the House of Lords yesterday, the Conveyance of Real Property Bill was committed, the Habeas Corpus Suspension (Ireland) Bill was brought up from the Commons, and on the motion of the Marquis of Lansdowne, read a first time, with notice of the second reading for Friday next, after which their lordships adjourned.

The Conveyance of Real Property Act Amendment Bill passed through committee, and was reported to the House. The Marquis of Lansdowne gave notice that he would move that it be read a second time on Friday next. Their lordships then adjourned.

The House of Commons held a long sitting—not having adjourned till two o'clock this morning.

#### STATE OF CEYLON—COLONIAL MISGOVERNMENT.

Mr. BAILLIE moved for a select committee to inquire into the grievances complained of in the Crown

colonies of Ceylon and British Guiana, and to report whether any measures can be adopted for the better administration of those dependencies. The hon. member began by appealing to the general feeling which pervaded the public mind that the Colonial-office was incapable of discharging its functions with advantage; and observed that there had been a succession of colonial ministers, not deficient in talents, who had failed in inspiring the colonies with confidence, or in giving satisfaction at home; and the experience of last session had shown that the present Colonial Secretary had not been more fortunate than his predecessors. But he charged the Colonial-office with tyranny and oppression, with a wasteful expenditure of the colonial resources; and insisted that the time had arrived when the colonies were competent to control their own expenditure, and to manage their own affairs. He then entered into an exposition of the systems of local government in the Crown colonies, and of the specific grievances of which they complained. He detailed the fiscal eccentricities of Lord Torrington in Ceylon, to which he attributed the late rebellion in that island, and after condemning in strong terms the severities, some of them illegal, exercised towards the rebels, he produced a marked sensation in the House by the statement, that a bill of indemnity was passed in his own Council only by the casting vote of Lord Torrington himself. In British Guiana, the withering influence of the Colonial-office had produced fruits of misgovernment not less deplorable; its mission was here, indeed, accomplished—the ruin of the planters was complete. The hon. member showed how unjust was the resistance offered by the Colonial-office to the financial reforms proposed by the Combined Court of Guiana; and concluded by asking the House, how the colonies could place confidence in a Minister who stood convicted of a deliberate attempt to deceive the House of Lords, and who perverted truth for party purposes.

Mr. HUME, in seconding the motion, expressed his hope that the proposed inquiry would enlighten the public, and have the effect of changing the entire system hitherto pursued with reference to colonial affairs.

Mr. RICARDO proposed, by way of amendment, to add the following words to the motion:—

Whereby they (the colonies) may be rendered more capable of meeting the difficulties of the transition from a system of protection to that competition in the British market with the produce of foreign states to which Parliament had determined that they should be exposed, in accordance with the general commercial policy which it had liberally adopted.

Mr. HAWES, in a speech of considerable length, defended the Colonial-office from the charges brought against it, concluding his observations by stating that at that moment, when obloquy was surrounding him, he wished not to flinch from his share of it; he only wished he could share the honour of having done half the duty or discharged half the useful functions of his noble chief. Believing, as he did, that his lordship's administration and patronage had been honest, and his measures good and wise, he confidently left the case in the hands of the House.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH contended, in a speech of great length, that it was the excessive and increasing taxation in Ceylon which had produced the events which occurred last year. He was convinced that by transferring the government of Ceylon to the Indian administration, an annual saving of £130,000 a year might be effected.

Sir ROBERT PEEL did not like either the motion or the amendment, but he was bound to say that there were ample grounds in the book which related to Ceylon to justify inquiry, and that public advantage would result from it. He could not conceal the fact that the reading of these documents had left a very unsatisfactory impression on his mind, regretting, as he did, the general tone in which the despatches were written.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL defended the conduct of Lord Torrington and Earl Grey, in a speech of some length, and was followed by Mr. LABOUCHERE.

After a conversation, Mr. Ricardo withdrew his amendment, Mr. Baillie consenting to put his motion in the following form:—

That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the grievances complained of by the Crown colonies of Ceylon and British Guiana, in connexion with the administration and government of those dependencies; and to report their opinion, whether any measure can be adopted for the redress of any grievances which they may have shown just reason to complain of.

To this motion Mr. HUME suggested adding the following words:—

And to inquire whether any measure can be adopted for the better administration and government of those colonies for the future.

This addition was accepted by Mr. Baillie, and the motion, as altered, was agreed to.

THE ESTIMATES.—Mr. HUME intimated that if he had the opportunity he should move on Thursday next that, in the present state of the finances of the country, her Majesty's Ministers should, before calling upon the House to vote the estimates for the public service, submit a financial statement of the whole revenue and the total expected revenue up to the end of the year.

RECORD OFFICE.—In answer to Mr. M. MILNES, Sir G. GREY replied with reference to a new public record office, that steps had been taken last year to procure a site, but he could not speak positively as to the building having been decided upon; and with regard to the second question of the hon. member, he was not prepared to say that any measure was in contemplation having reference to juvenile offenders.

THE PALACE-COURT.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL responded to a question from Mr. Hume, by stating

that the subject of the Palace-court properly belonged to the Lord Steward of the Household, and in consequence of a communication from that noble lord, a measure would be introduced which he hoped would be so far effectual as to remedy the evils complained of.

OATHS.—Mr. WOOD obtained leave to bring in a bill to enable persons who refuse, on religious grounds, to be sworn, to substitute an affirmation for an oath.

SLAVE-TRADE COMMITTEE.—On the motion of Lord H. VANE, the following hon. members were nominated on this committee:—Mr. Hutt, the Earl of Lincoln, Viscount Brackley, Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Evelyn Denison, Mr. Simeon, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Monckton Milnes, Admiral Bowles, Lord John Hay, Sir Edward Buxton, Colonel Thompson, and Lord Harry Vane.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated that the Jews Bill would be taken on Friday, and the Estimates on Monday.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES for the new financial year were issued yesterday. Glancing first at the sum total (says the *Daily News*), the financial reformer sees it stated that the net estimate for the navy for the financial year 1848-9 was £7,726,810, and that the sum required to be voted for the service of 1849-50 is £6,260,740. This looks like a reduction of £1,466,870—very nearly a million and a half. But a very cursory glance at the items of the account shows him how short and illusory were his hopes. The matter really stands as follows:—

Net vote for the financial year 1848-49	£6,507,829
Required to be voted for the service of the year 1849-50	5,113,530

Estimated saving	394,289
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The number of sailors is only to be reduced by 1,500, while the number of marines is to be increased by 1,500. The reduction in the number of sailors is perfectly illusory; the increase in the number of marines is a clandestine augmentation of the army. The sum voted for wages of seamen and marines in 1848-9 was £1,393,506—the sum asked in 1849-50 is £1,355,420. Verily, the Whigs are resolved to persist in their old practice of raising expectations only to disappoint them. It is for the nation to decide whether it will longer submit to be played with in this manner.

MR. DUFFY'S TRIAL.—Mr. Butt commenced his defence of Mr. Gavan Duffy on Monday, and spoke throughout the day with unusual vehemence. His speech occupied seven hours in delivery. At the end of one passage he was loudly applauded; and, amongst others, by one of the jurors in the box, Mr. Burke, who was called to order by Mr. Justice Ball. Mr. Butt's concluding allusion to the Marquis of Lansdowne's testimony, that Mr. Duffy did not write the articles, caused much sensation. The Solicitor-General was to reply yesterday, but there is no chance of the trial terminating before evening. The surmise is general, that the jurors will not be unanimous.

THE PAPAL FUND.—The poverty-stricken people of the diocese of Meath have, through Bishop Cardwell's exertions, subscribed £1,000 in aid of the Irish fund for the support of his Holiness Pope Pius the Ninth.

LOSS OF THE STEAM-SHIP "FORTH."—Our Liverpool correspondent writes:—"The loss of the West India mail-steamer 'Forth' has excited much regret on 'Change. For a considerable time the truth of the statement was questioned, partially in consequence of the steamer's name being given as the 'Avon,' but now little doubt exists. A letter from New Orleans, under date the 1st inst., appears to be conclusive, but happily conveys the announcement that no lives are lost. The disaster occurred at five o'clock on the morning of the 14th ult."—*Times*.

Mr. Gilbert A'Beckett has been appointed police magistrate in room of Mr. Jeremy.

ECCLESHELL.—ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.—On Monday evening a very numerous and most respectable assemblage (including many Churchmen), met in the Independent Chapel in this town, to hear a lecture by Mr. Kingsley, on the abject slavery of the Church of England, in consequence of its connexion with the State, and the necessity for an entire and immediate separation of the union. The lecturer was listened to with great attention, and received a unanimous vote of thanks. He was very warmly cheered throughout. A committee is in course of being formed here.

UNION CHAPEL, LUTON.—On Lord's-day, Feb. 18, the anniversary sermons on behalf of the Sabbath-schools connected with the above place were preached by the Rev. H. Allon, of Islington, and the Rev. J. Andrews, of Woburn. The spacious chapel was thronged, and the collections amounted to nearly £27. The report for the past year was of a most encouraging character, showing that zealous and devoted Sabbath-school teachers do not labour in vain. There are 760 scholars under religious training; and during the past year 19 have joined the church from these schools, six of whom were teachers, and the rest scholars. Several separate adult classes are conducted with much efficiency.

CORN-EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21. The supply of Grain this week fresh in is but moderate, but the trade is in a very quiet state, prices remaining without variation.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 410; Foreign, 3,820 quarters. Barley—English, 1,110; Foreign, 770 quarters. Oats—English, 3,490; Irish, 690; Foreign, 510 quarters. Flour—English, 1,180 sacks.



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#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"W. M." We must refer him to Mr. C. E. Mudie, 28, Upper King-street, Bloomsbury.

"A Friend to the Baptist Missionary Society," declined.

"G. G." Worcester. His letter has been sent to the best quarter. We are not anxious to crowd our space on this subject while Parliament is sitting.

"C. B." Lymington. Serve your friends when you can.

"Scrutiny." No! more especially if by so doing we stimulate only their selfish feelings—and in answer to the second question, Yes. Besides our duty is to do right, and leave the future with God, not predict it.

"John Steevens." We have no room for further communications.

"A Subscriber." We believe that the cost of a marriage license is about £3 14s., but the information may be best obtained from the nearest Registrar.

"John Taylor." According to the census of 1841, 3,110,376 of the population were engaged in commerce, trade, and manufactures, and 1,499,278 in agriculture.

"A Working Man," Hampstead. Fifteen Shillings.

\* \* \* The Publishers of the *NONCONFORMIST*, are in want of copies of the paper for March 1st and 22nd of the past year, and would feel obliged if any of the Subscribers who have copies to dispose of, would send them, per post, to the office of the paper.

## The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, FEB. 21, 1849.

#### SUMMARY.

PARLIAMENT proceeds with the work of the session without much excitement, either within or without the walls of St. Stephen. The House of Lords, as usual at this period, does its best to be busy, but without success, materials being wanting. Now they talk over the subject of transportation—then of emigration—but, until Monday evening last, their lordships can scarcely be said to have taken part in the business of legislation. Three bills were then introduced—one for the prevention of bribery and corruption at elections, one relating to marriages in Scotland, and one establishing a machinery for the registration of births, marriages, and deaths, in that part of the United Kingdom. The bill on corrupt practices at elections, introduced by the Lord Chancellor, he described as a modification of that brought up to the House from the Commons last session, and provides, that when corruption and bribery are proved before a committee, the committee may report to the House of Commons, and the House shall be authorized to decide whether a commissioner shall be appointed to investigate the matter. Lords Denman, Brougham, and Stanley, objected to some of the inquisitorial powers conferred by the bill, but suffered it to be read a second time. Lord Campbell stands sponsor for the Scotch Marriages and Registration Bills. So far as we are capable of judging, we see no strong objection to the enactments contained in the first of these measures, other than that which we always feel for needless intermeddling with existing customs.

The Commons have had before them a variety of matters. The Irish measures, alluded to and commented upon last week, have in their later stages undergone fresh discussion. The Suspension of Habeas Corpus Bill was read a third time and passed on Monday, after a wordy and discursive speech from Mr. Feargus O'Connor, and an unsuccessful attempt by Lord Nugent to shorten by one-half the period of its operation. The £50,000 grant gave rise to much louder and much more diversified grumbling. The speeches generally were short, and many of them were telling. The true light begins to glimmer in the thick atmosphere of Parliament. It remains unheeded as yet, but as events roll on it is destined to shine brighter and brighter. Mr. B. Osborne pointed out the principle on which remedial legislation for Ireland, if more than a sham, must proceed—and other members, although they spoke not so plainly, implied a consciousness of the master grievance under which Ireland groans. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was quite passionate in his appeals to the humanity of the House, for which he re-

ceived a severe and well-deserved castigation from Mr. Disraeli, who showed that sound policy was the highest form of humanity. As yet, the Whig Government, although supported for the present by large majorities, have not succeeded in staving off from themselves the derision of all parties. So far as their legislation for Ireland goes, they are tolerated by most, and despised by all.

A resolution laid as a basis for the repeal of the navigation-laws has been adopted. The debate on it threw up nothing novel. The measure is a liberal one—stopping short only where to have gone on could have produced no possible danger. Foreign ships are not to be at liberty to interfere with our coasting trade, by running to and fro between different ports in the United Kingdom—a restriction about as necessary as one to prevent the employment of negroes on the roads of England. Our tars are not at such a discount as compared with foreigners, nor our shipping so inferior, that the ships of other countries would be likely to compete with them in coasting traffic. The concession is one made to fear—fear as ignorant as it is selfish. Practically, however, it will do nothing to mar the completeness of the measure. In all commerce between ourselves and our colonies, or foreign states, the ships of all nations will be equally admissible to our ports. The change will be greater than it seems. Competition will spur our ship-owners into vigilance—and better craft, and better masters, as well as cheaper freightage will be the result. This, however, is not all. A thousand indescribable obstructions to free and direct commerce will disappear, and every consumer in the kingdom, to say nothing of our colonies, will feel the advantages of the change. Mr. Herries led the opposition, but it was not a fierce one—and the necessity of our present navigation-laws to the maintenance of an efficient navy, was but feebly urged. We take it, therefore, that the measure will pass—that is, if Government determine that it shall. The Lords are not prepared to form an administration on the principle of a restoration of the protective system, and much as they may dislike free-trade, they have no choice but to succumb.

A bill for altering the oaths required to be taken by members of Parliament has also been introduced, or rather a resolution on which to found a bill. We have commented upon it in another place—here, therefore, we need only refer to the discussion. Lord John Russell's speech was tame, but clear—a curious mixture of historical warning, which his bill disregards, and of generous principles, which it only partially embodies. Mr. Goulburn led the opposition, in which he was aided by Messrs. Plumptre, Bankes, Law, Newdegate, and Walpole. The arguments they used may be conjectured. The admission of Jews, which is the real purport of the measure, would be derogatory to the character of Parliament, would diminish the salutary authority which it ought to possess over the people of this country—would be productive of serious consequences on the religion of people at home, and would operate materially against the extension of religion abroad. Mr. Gladstone's was the speech of the evening—he supported the measure, but would have had it go a step farther. The division appeared to take the High Church party by surprise—the numbers for Lord John's proposal being 214; against, 111: majority, 103. The House will resume the subject on Friday next.

Before we quit our notice of Parliamentary proceedings, we would direct the attention of our readers to the petition to the House of Commons, of Mr. John Childs, of Bungay, for the abolition of the Bible-printing monopoly, now in the hands of Mr. Hume, for presentation. We have given it at length in another column. It puts into a brief compass a history of the effort which has been made to free the Scriptures from the gripe of monopoly, and the whole of that history is an argument in support of the prayer with which the document concludes. Our Government professes an earnest anxiety for the religious instruction of the working classes, and, in the teeth of that profession, supports a monopoly which is questionable in law, restrictive in effect, and beneficial to no earthly being but the patentees. The hypocrisy should be more frequently exposed, and all men interested in the promulgation of God's word ought to raise and repeat their protest against this purely gratuitous piece of mischief. We thank Mr. Childs for keeping alive the question which he first mooted, and in the forwarding of which he has laboured more zealously, more self-denyingly, and more perseveringly than any other man in the kingdom.

The events of the week calling for comment in this Summary, have not been numerous. Of the Bishop of Exeter's inquiry into the conduct of an establishment at Devonport, known as the Orphans' Home, and carried on by "Sisters of Mercy," and of the judgment of Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, on the preliminary point raised in the case of Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter, we have spoken at large elsewhere. To our reports of meetings for the extension and improvement of Sunday-schools, and in support of Mr. Shore,

it will suffice to point attention. We may report cheerfully on the popular movement going on throughout the country, and in the metropolis, for financial reform—and may note, by the bye, the continued activity of the British Anti-state-church Association. More than this would but tire our readers with useless repetitions. Nor, indeed, are we ambitious of beating out into thin leaf every grain of fact that we deem it worth our while to pick up, or to swell our remarks into endless expansion like the trial of Mr. Gavan Duffy in Ireland, whose delays, however, if the jury may be confided in, are at length drawing to a close. Terminate which way soever it will, it will ever be regarded as a burlesque on the "glorious uncertainty of law," especially in an Irish State trial.

Intelligence from France is of a quieter character since the National Assembly have fixed a period for their own dissolution. We hear more now of Presidential soirées, balls, and reviews, than of clubs, conspiracies, and alarms. The budget, however, will be unsparingly cut down. Prussia is just on the eve of testing the working power of her new constitution, when her two Chambers of legislature may possibly come into collision. Austria clanks her chains with ill-concealed fury—and Hungary yields to an overwhelming torrent of soldiery. The news from the United States is marked by nothing specially interesting to English readers.

#### PARLIAMENTARY OATHS.

THE Bill of Her Majesty's Government for altering the oaths required to be taken by members of Parliament, described by Lord John Russell on Monday night, is, on the whole, a greater improvement on the existing law, than we were prepared to expect. It proposes an alteration for the better, but like everything Whiggish, it deals with the subject timidly, and makes a compromise, where it ought to have asserted a principle. Few words will suffice to describe it. It imposes on those who enter Parliament an oath of allegiance, a promise to maintain the succession, a denial of all other temporal jurisdiction in this realm, and an undertaking to defend the settlement of property as established by the laws—and this oath is to be taken by Protestants "on the faith of a Christian," by Jews, without a recognition of that faith. The oath now taken by Roman Catholic members is left unchanged.

We are happy to find that the Bill puts no special restraints upon those who seek to dissolve the union between Church and State. We must confess that our fears anticipated some such arbitrary restriction of Parliamentary independence in favour of the Establishment. Acquitting Her Majesty's government of any design to this effect, we will hope that they will not suffer themselves to be made parties to it, by the proceedings of others. Mr. Bankes, we see, has already suggested the propriety of binding members not to attempt the subversion of the Establishment, and it is more than probable that the suggestion will be attended to in the House of Lords, where Bishops watch over their darling institution with sleepless jealousy. We wish we could be confident that Lord John Russell would resist the interpolation, if thrust by other hands into his bill, and that he would not consent to purchase the admission of Baron Rothschild into the House of Commons by the exclusion of men representing a very much larger, and a rapidly growing, amount of public opinion. All we can say is, that the door is now open for the introduction of such a change—and that if the Lords should take advantage of the opportunity to erect a new barrier around a much exposed institution, we have no guarantee against their success, but the rather questionable public spirit of the Whig government.

The true qualification for Parliamentary membership lies in the free choice of constituents. Beyond this, nothing is necessary to the safety of the constitution—nothing can plead the sanction of good sense. Neither pecuniary means, nor political opinions, ought to stand in the way of that man whom his fellow-citizens have honoured with the highest expression of their trust. In this respect, our House of Commons is less generous and confiding than any other popular legislative Chamber in Europe. And to what purpose? Were the great body of electors to become republican in sentiment, what substantial and permanent check upon them would the oath of allegiance impose? What practical safety for Protestantism is secured by compelling Protestant representatives to deny the right of the Pope to any temporal or civil jurisdiction in these realms? Even Mr. Gladstone, member for the University of Oxford, perceives the gratuitous absurdity of the provision, and submits to Lord John Russell the desirableness of abolishing this portion of the oath altogether. Why again are the words, "on the faith of a Christian" maintained? Is Lord John afraid that the House will be swamped by Mussulmen, or does he imagine that sceptics or unbelievers neither ought nor will, find their way into the halls of legislation? In his speech he says, and says truly, "The denial of



privileges is persecution—persecution of the same nature as the violent persecutions which in former days were carried on by the faggot and the axe." Just so—but why does he stop short in the application of his principle, and visit on those who reject Christianity those disabilities from which he seeks to relieve the Jews? May not his own taunt be handed back to him with interest—"You know perfectly well you are safe in that exclusion, and may enjoy all the triumph and all the pleasure of your persecution, without exposing yourself to any danger from their discontent?"

The real merits of the government measure lie in a narrow compass. It abridges the several oaths now required to be taken by members of Parliament, and condenses their meaning into one—and it permits Jews to take that oath in a manner not repugnant to a Jew's belief. It is consequently nothing more than a measure for the relief of Jewish disabilities, cast into a form which, in appearance, but in appearance only, has a general bearing. It exacts from members everything which is now exacted, but in fewer words—and it dispenses with a sort of sidelong recognition of the Christian faith, in favour of but one sect, and that the sect of which Baron Rothschild is a member. Again, we say, so far as it goes it has our hearty approval—but it goes not one step further than the political convenience of the noble lord dictates. It is not a fair embodiment of the principles contained in his speech. It has no further well-founded claims to liberality than the Jewish Disabilities Bill of last year. It comes before us, indeed, with the air of a general measure—but, as such, it gives up nothing more than a superabundance of unmeaning words, retaining their sense to the fullest extent. It is wonderfully of a piece with Whig policy—it is a grand flourish meant to cover a small movement. Let us accept it for what it is worth—but let us not be decoyed into the belief that it is a large and liberal measure.

It is deeply humiliating to be obliged to confess, that in Great Britain, and in the houses of legislature, supposed by foreigners to represent the intelligence of the nation, such a pertinacious adherence should be exhibited to the narrow-mindedness of bygone ages, and such a puerile reliance placed upon oaths and formularies for the preservation of religious truth. Why is not the whole system of petty restraints upon individual profession swept away as useless? We verily believe that even in aristocratic circles, the entire abolition of all religious tests, by which a pretence is still kept up of protecting what is itself its best protector, would be more favourably regarded than a perpetual modification of paltry details. Such a proposal would carry with it recommendations of a lofty character, and even where it failed to win assent, would command respect. It is really pitiable to hear great principles enounced merely to introduce small and timid changes. We had hoped that the day was passed for keeping up senseless practices in deference to weak minds. But it is not so. Our senators must continue to pay tribute to bigotry as they enter the House of Commons; and, "on the faith of a Christian," swear, not only allegiance to the Queen, to which few will object, but also denial of the Pope's civil jurisdiction in these realms, which, save as a memento of ascendancy, is as unnecessary, as utterly superfluous, as it would be to call Heaven to witness, that no obedience is due from the subjects of Victoria to the Grand Mufti, or the Emperor of China.

#### THE STATE OF WESTERN EUROPE.

TO-MORROW is the anniversary of the first outbreak at Paris, which overturned the throne of Louis Philippe, and shook to their centres the thrones of European sovereigns. At present it would be futile to attempt any estimate of the practical results of this great shaking of the nations. The problem is not yet worked out. A nation cannot step at once from a state of despotism to that of perfect freedom. The truth is trite and homely enough, but, at the present time, the recollection of it will prevent us from forming hasty decisions on the movements which are still going on around us, will furnish a solution to many of the difficulties that beset our faith, and will enable us to account for the temporary reaction which has set in in many of the states of Europe.

Prior to the events of February, 1848, the man who would have predicted that a year of such extraordinary political changes could have passed over our heads without involving the continent in a general war, would have been regarded as a dreamy enthusiast. The reasons why we have escaped the dreaded calamity are now obvious enough. The revolutions of the past year have not sprung out of the ambition of sovereigns and the claims of dynasties, but from the efforts of their subjects to set themselves free. The rights of men, not the interests of kings, were the questions involved in these conflicts. This of itself is a hopeful sign. It has created, or at least strengthened, that feeling of fraternity amongst nations, to which the vested

interests of kings have ever been hostile. Hence we now find ourselves on terms of more real cordiality with the French nation than has ever before been the case; neither, at present, do the selfishness of individuals, nor the ambition of particular families, stand in the way of a real *entente cordiale* between the two countries. In whatever part of Europe the chances of war are still imminent, this state of things is to be traced to the claims of kings to certain vested interests, apart from the interests of the whole community. It would be desirable that the French nation should bear this fact in mind when they come to consider the question, whether or not the Republic shall be maintained? The cause of peace has been an incalculable gainer by the political changes of the past year. It is true that there has been much deplorable violence and bloodshed, but this is to be attributed rather to the resistance of constituted authority to popular demands than to any relish of their subjects for turbulence.

In every country of Western Europe the people now enjoy, in a more or less perfect form, the advantages of self-government. Universal suffrage has saved France from anarchy, by establishing a government with the sanction of the great bulk of the population, and by revealing the weakness, in point of numbers and influence, of the restless anarchists, who, under pretence of greater freedom, would erect a tyranny of their own. Surely it is no slight gain to find a nation, which was but lately more desirous of settling the affairs of its neighbours than in attending to its own, now directing its attention to internal improvement, seeking the diminution of its financial burdens, and proclaiming the principle of non-intervention. The spirit of the nation is undergoing a healthy change. The notion that the cause of freedom can be advanced by violence has been thoroughly exploded. And although the French nation may see fit, during the present year, to return to the monarchical form of government, we have good ground for believing, that the change will be accomplished without internal convulsion. In the German States the principle of popular representation is now universally recognised and acted out. Responsible government is the rule, not the exception. Even the King of Prussia, although he has regained his position as a military ruler, is obliged to yield to the popular demands, and grant, of his own free will and pleasure, what he dare not withhold. In spite, too, of the undisguised hostility of Austria and Bavaria, the Frankfort Assembly still maintains its footing, and perseveres in its project of a united Germany, based upon a representative constitution. Present appearances do not augur favourably for the speedy realization of this grand scheme, but the German mind moves slowly. Difficulties which once seemed insurmountable have been overcome, and despite the opposition of the Princes of the Empire, the National Assembly has too strong a hold upon the sympathies of the nation to warrant us in concluding that they will fail in the completion of the undertaking.

In Austria and Italy, the revolutionary movement has not proved of so satisfactory a character. In both countries, the people, unaccustomed to free institutions, have not made the best use of their newly-acquired rights. In Austria, the reaction has apparently been complete. The military despotism of former days is restored. Hungary has been crushed in her efforts to maintain her independent institutions; and Vienna still remains in a state of siege. But even here the present state of things is rather exceptional than permanent. The new Sovereign of Austria has bound himself to maintain the theory of a representative government. The *prestige* in favour of absolute power is gone. The spirit of the nation is changed, and still finds voice in the Diet of Kremsier, which is permitted to continue its deliberations, notwithstanding the supremacy of martial law. The government of Austria on absolutist principles is no longer practicable.

Italy is now feeling the full violence of the revolutionary frenzy which has visited its neighbours. In a time of popular excitement, power is thrown into the hands of daring and reckless innovators rather than of moderate reformers. This is remarkably the case in Tuscany and the Roman states. The deposition of the Pope, and the proclamation of a Provisional Government in Florence, are events which will occasion but little regret, except as indicating a reckless impatience, which is sure of being followed by a reaction in favour of absolutist principles. These events have happened most opportunely to advance the purpose of those who are seeking to put down the popular movement in the Italian peninsula by foreign intervention. The project of an Italian Constituent Assembly, is, in the present state of things, manifestly impracticable, and the attempt to carry it into effect, at the present time, is calculated rather to endanger than to benefit the popular cause. We fear, therefore, that Italy is destined to pass through many vicissitudes, before she can enjoy the undisturbed possession of free institutions. But whatever may be the result of foreign intervention, it is evident that

she will no longer submit to the spiritual despotism of the Pope, or be again enthralled in the chains of a priestly hierarchy.

**LANCASHIRE PUBLIC SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.**—On Wednesday evening last, a meeting of the general committee of this Association was held at the Mechanics' Institution, Cooper-street, Manchester (Mr. Absalon Walthew in the chair), to elect the executive committee for the ensuing year, to hear a report of what had been done by the late executive, and to deliberate on the course which the exertions of the Association should take during the next twelve months. After addresses from the chairman, the first resolution, appointing Mr. Samuel Lucas chairman, and Mr. John Heugh treasurer, of the Association for the ensuing year, was carried on the motion of Mr. W. R. Callender, seconded by Mr. William Morris, of Salford; the latter of whom stated that 108 operatives at one of his mills had just become members. Mr. Samuel Lucas read a report detailing the proceedings of the executive committee during the year. It recommended that no application should be made to Parliament this year, on the ground that public opinion was not yet sufficiently ripe for such a proceeding. To promote this object, public meetings were about to be held, and lectures delivered, with a view to the co-operation of the working classes of Lancashire. To do this effectually, Mr. Lucas said, would require money—not much, perhaps, but still some. He was happy to say that subscriptions were coming in unasked for, and concluded by reading a list of those lately received, some of them considerable in amount. Mr. B. Syddall, in moving the second resolution, announced his intention to double his subscription, an example which was immediately followed by several of the gentlemen present. Mr. Thomas Taylor (of Sharp Brothers and Co.) seconded the resolution. Mr. Holbrook Gaskell, in moving the third resolution, appointing the new executive, stated that in his own neighbourhood a school was being worked precisely on the plan of the Association, only that it had not the happiness of being supported out of a local assessment. In the school in question, only secular instruction was communicated: its teacher was a Methodist class-leader, and its managing committee comprised the Roman Catholic priest and the Unitarian and Independent ministers of the district, along with members of the Church of England and of other religious bodies. The Rev. Mr. Kershaw (Roman Catholic), of Barton-upon-Irwell, corroborated Mr. Gaskell's statement, and spoke as to the harmony which pervaded the committee in question. The meeting was afterwards addressed by Messrs. Shipman, Redfern, Dr. Watts, Messrs. M'Call and Westall, the latter of whom announced that he intended to quadruple his subscription.

**MEETING OF AGRICULTURISTS.—REPEAL OF THE MALT TAX.**—Yesterday week, a meeting, convened by requisition, of a number of the malt and hop growers and leading agriculturists of East Sussex, was held at the George Inn, Battle, for the purpose of considering the propriety of adopting measures to procure the repeal of the malt duty, and in support of the financial reform movement. The meeting was numerous and respectfully attended, and comprised several of the landowners and farmers of the district, but was composed mainly of farmers. On the motion of H. M. Curteis, Esq., M.P., J. V. Shelley, Esq., was called to the chair. The Chairman said he felt that at this time there ought to be on the part of all connected with the cultivation of the soil, whether as landlord or tenant, no difference of opinion. The Protection Societies had taught them that they had power, and he trusted they would now use that power for their own purposes. If they were satisfied that the repeal of the malt tax and hop duty would conduce not only to their own advantage, but to the advantage of all classes of the community; they had only to seek leaders among themselves, and if they did that, those who now hung back would then help them, rather than lose political influence. The Chancellor of the Exchequer always told them that if they repealed the malt duty, they must substitute some other tax, but instead of doing that, they must make the Minister retrench [cheers]. Major Curteis was of opinion that until the agriculturists could make up their minds to be helped by all parties, by every man, whether he had a white hand or a black hand, whether it were the Duke of Richmond or Mr. Cobden [cheers], they would get no relief. Mr. H. Selmes was of opinion that Protection was gone never to return, and the next question was, what was to be done? There were several budgets. The Liverpool Association, it was said, had baited their trap with the repeal of the malt duty. All he could say was, it was a tempting bait. The Anti-malt Tax Association had sent a deputation to the Protection Society, in Bond-street, to ask for assistance. Mr. Newdegate and Mr. Christopher declared at once they would not vote for a repeal of the malt duty; and the Duke of Richmond, like the man in Scripture, said, "Go thy way this time, and when a more convenient season comes I will call thee" [laughter]. Some other speakers addressed the meeting in a similar strain, and resolutions against the malt and hop taxes were unanimously adopted. A Mr. Orton said the farmers were in the ditch, and should be glad of the assistance of either Mr. Cobden or any one else to help them out. It was determined to call a county meeting and press similar views upon the agricultural body generally.

The *Manchester Examiner* shows that during the two years ending June, 1848, the amount paid in Manchester for relief of English casual poor was £21,406, and for Irish casual poor, £29,900.



## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

## THE GOVERNMENT ON SUFFERANCE.

In an able article on the "Irresponsibility of Ministers," in which it is stated that the present state of parties in Parliament has led to "a state of things under which the British constitution no longer works; in fact, a suspension of constitutional practice;" the *Spectator* gives the following truthful, but not very flattering description of the Whig government:—"We have a Ministry which came into power without a majority of its own to support it; which obtained nevertheless, if ever Ministry did, a perfectly 'fair trial,' which, instead of gaining, has lost public confidence; and which is solely preserved, not merely by the forbearance or abstinence of the parties in opposition, but by their active assistance in shielding and propping up whenever it seems to be in real danger.

"Is this a state of things that ought to last? Some consequences of it are at least very lamentable. This planless, helpless, blundering, and often mischief-doing Ministry, enjoys a perfect impunity. The responsibility of Ministers is no longer a fact, but only a doctrine which all parties, including the Ministry, conspire to prevent from coming into practical use. Some sin of commission or omission by the Ministry, or by one or other of the Ministers, comes before Parliament, and is denounced by one or other or by all the parties in opposition; it is held up to the country as a grievance; and finally it is sanctioned by the vote of a majority terrified lest the much-abused Ministry should resign. For observe, that in all but voting, in all but that formal condemnation of them which would induce any Ministry to retire, this Ministry often undergoes condemnation by a majority of speakers in both Houses of Parliament, and by a great preponderance of opinion out of doors. The very men who preserve it when voting-time comes (as Lord Stanley is said to have done the other day, by sending away two adherents, whose votes would have carried the amendment on the Address), publicly abuse and assault it within the walls of Parliament; bring forward motions that grievously damage it; attack it in their newspapers; and speak of it out of doors with indignation and contempt. Admirers and friends—excepting only Whigs who believe that their party has a natural right to govern the country, and a considerable number of self-interested partisans—it has none anywhere. It is, therefore, a Ministry of infinite feebleness. If its members possessed the highest qualities of statesmanship, it would still be a Ministry without a policy, either general or departmental. If the Ministry, as a whole, had a policy for supplying the political wants of the country, or if the Ministers in their separate departments had policies to propound and carry out, they would still be incapable of action. In truth, it is not a Ministry for governing the country—it is only a Ministry for holding office; and the only constitutional doctrine that now takes effect, is the one which Lord John Russell expounded at the close of last session, when he contended that the proper business of a Ministry is not to prepare and carry through the legislative measures required by the country, but merely to conduct the routine of executive business. The Government of the British empire is reduced to what the clerks in the public offices would do as well if there were no Ministry.

"Nay, they would do it better. For some of the present heads of departments, all British Ministers being now practically irresponsible, do wrong things which clerks would be afraid to do, and which inflict great evil on the country. This happens especially in the Foreign and Colonial departments, but more especially in the latter. There are at this moment ready to come before Parliament many cases of folly and wrong perpetrated by Lord Grey, for any one of which, if the responsibility of Ministers were not suspended by the prevalence of the doctrine we are examining, the House of Commons would dismiss him from office by a vote of condemnation. Those cases will come before Parliament; but the rash, conceited, obstinate wrong-doer, will be let off with plenty of abuse. Abuse me, said Mr. Hawes at the close of last session; I like it. The abuse, however agreeable to Mr. Hawes, will be of no use to the suffering colonies. They must suffer on, till perhaps a great part of our colonial empire shall be ruined or in rebellion, because, when voting-time comes, Lord Grey must be kept in office till there shall be somebody ready to succeed him. And as for measures of colonial, or indeed of any other reform—as for satisfying the legislative wants of these islands and the empire—why, all that must wait till the new doctrine shall explode in a general disorder, worse than the worst possible consequences of making the Treasury-benches vacant, and trusting for the result to the good sense and patriotism of Englishmen.

**A PERILOUS LEAP.**—A few nights since a respectably dressed woman having booked herself at Nottingham to go to Langley Mill, when she got to Lenton-gate she fancied she had got into the wrong train, and under that impression opened the door and jumped out while the train was proceeding at full speed. A gentleman in the next compartment observed the act, but was unable to communicate with the guard till the train arrived at Long Eaton. The engine was then detached and ran gently down the line, and at a short distance from Lenton the woman was found walking towards Nottingham, not having sustained the slightest injury. She refused to alter her determination, saying she had been going to the wrong place. After walking on the line to Nottingham, she took a cab to her residence.—*Notts Mercury*.

## THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

## INSOLVENT MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday, Mr. MORFATT moved the second reading of his bill on this subject, which, he explained, was constructed to avoid objections which had been made against his bill last year. He had been very careful, in framing this measure, not to do anything which would be an invasion of the real privileges of that House, and in no way to interfere with the great and material privilege of the freedom of members of Parliament from personal arrest for debt. He had followed the act of 1812, which expressly stated that it was for the dignity of members of that House that all who did not pay their debts in full should not retain their seats; a principle which had been acted upon in all acts relating to bankruptcy. The bill now introduced proposed to give to the Insolvent Debtors Court powers in regard to members not being traders, similar to the powers now vested in the Court of Bankruptcy in regard to members engaged in trade, only shortening by one-half the interval before issuing a new writ, and providing that it should be issued at the expiration of six months after a vesting order had been made.

The motion for the second reading was not opposed; but several members entered their caveat: Sir GEORGE GREY promised amendments relating to Scotland; Mr. BERNAL observed, that under the bill a seat might be left vacant for six months; Mr. GOULBURN foresaw vexatious use of the measure against active party leaders. The bill, however, was read a second time.

## THE NAVIGATION-LAWS.

Before the House went into committee on the navigation-laws, on Wednesday, Mr. GLADSTONE asked for explanation respecting the statement made by Mr. Baines, in his election speech at Hull, that he was free to vote against Ministers on the navigation-laws—

The question I have put to her Majesty's Government is, whether the measure which was recommended in the Speech from the Throne by her Majesty, and which is to-day to be introduced to the consideration of Parliament by the President of the Board of Trade, will have the support of all those members of this House who hold office under the Crown? [hear, hear.]

Lord JOHN RUSSELL explained. When the office of Chief Poor-law Commissioner was proposed to Mr. Baines, he said he could not accept it unless he remained free to act upon his decided opinion against repeal of the navigation-laws. Lord JOHN replied, that he considered Mr. Baines's services of such importance, that he should not interfere in any way with the exercise of his opinion and vote on the navigation-laws. There were precedents for such a course. Mr. Charles Wynn continued to vote against the Alien Bills introduced by a Government under whom he had accepted office; and Lord Lonsdale to vote against Roman Catholic Emancipation. The other members of the Government would continue to vote as they did last year, for the Government measure.

In the committee of the whole House on the Navigation-laws, Mr. LABOUCHERE proposed the following resolution:—

That it is expedient to remove the restrictions which prevent the free carriage of goods by sea to and from the United Kingdom; subject, nevertheless, to such control by her Majesty in Council as may be necessary; and also to amend the laws for the registration of ships and seamen.

Our navigation-laws rest on what Mr. Herries called "three fundamental principles,"—the monopoly of the colonial trade, the long voyage trade, and the carrying or indirect European trade; and it appeared to Mr. Labouchere, that after the policy which had been adopted by the House with respect to free-trade, those restrictions could not be maintained—that it would be the height of injustice to refuse the colonies the abrogation of those restrictions under which they have so long chafed. He briefly recapitulated, with allusions to recent authorities, the arguments advanced last year. A despatch from Lord Elgin shows how desirable it is to free the navigation of the St. Lawrence without delay. A statement by Messrs. Holmes, Young, and Knapp, Canadian merchants, shows how they have been prevented from prosecuting trade with the far West, in Scotch iron and Cuban produce, by the restriction on foreign vessels—the only available medium on particular occasions. Prussia is dissatisfied; Russia actually retaliates on foreign countries, which make distinctions between her ships and their own; and of course she will do so when our reciprocity treaty expires, in 1850. There are other collateral matters with which it is necessary to deal if the navigation-laws be altered. If the British merchant is to be placed in competition with all the world, it will be manifestly unjust to compel him to use no other ships but those built in this country; it was therefore proposed to break down the ship-building monopoly in this country. The evidence taken before the House of Lords since the subject was last discussed in the Commons, shows that there is nothing in which we can more successfully compete with foreign nations than in shipbuilding. America derives her main articles—iron, copper, sailcloth, and other things—from us; in cordage we have an advantage of ten per cent.; as to wages we are upon an equality, though the New York journeyman works the whole day, while ours works under combination. No doubt it would be well if the Chancellor of the Exchequer could spare the timber-duties, to relieve the trade from that burden; but Mr. Money Wigram had confessed that the impost was very slight; and Mr. George Frederick Young admitted that the quantity of foreign timber used in

this country bears a very small proportion to the whole quantity used. Mr. Labouchere proposed absolutely to repeal the three main principles of the navigation-laws—the restrictions on the carrying trade, the restrictions on the colonial trade, and the restrictions which go to secure to our ships the long voyage. He proposed to modify the laws regulating the registry and manning of ships, so as to allow a British shipowner to purchase a foreign-built ship, and to abolish the restriction of having a certain number of apprentices on board. He also proposed to allow to the Queen in Council the power of reimposing these restrictions, wholly or in part, in any case in which it might be to the national interest that that power should be exercised. It had been contended that it is unfair to admit the Americans to our foreign and colonial trade, while they exclude us from their coasting trade; and, no doubt, it is preposterous to consider the trade from California to New York as coasting trade—so preposterous that the United States are not likely to insist upon it. And he thought that if the colonies throw open their trade to the United States, there will be a fair claim to participation in the coasting trade of the States. He proposed, not the total abolition of the restrictions at present imposed on foreigners engaged in the coasting trade of these countries, but such a modification of those restrictions as will place them in a position to obtain from the United States, without dispute or cavil, that particular trade which it is so important for the interest of their mercantile marine that they should obtain, and, at the same time, not to expose the revenue to any danger, or to create any alarm in the minds of those who are engaged in the coasting trade. For that reason, the coasting trade from port to port of the United Kingdom will remain unaltered, except that the restriction which prevents a vessel from combining the coasting with the foreign trade will be relaxed, so far as to permit the ship to carry goods from one British port to another, and then to clear out for the foreign voyage.

In reply to Alderman Thompson, Mr. LABOUCHERE stated that, a short time since, he had been in conversation with Mr. Bancroft, the American Minister, who told him, that if it should be the desire of the English Government to sign a convention with the States including the coasting trade, he should be willing to sign such an instrument to-morrow. Mr. Labouchere's rejoinder was, that the English Government were unwilling to anticipate the decision of the House of Commons, for they felt the question was one which properly fell within the province of Parliament to determine on; but judging from the matter and manner of what had fallen from Mr. Bancroft, he had not the least doubt that that gentleman would be prepared on the part of his Government to give his assent at any moment to a project for throwing open the coasting trade, in the modified manner that had been described to the House. Mr. Labouchere also stated that he intended to introduce amended bills on the subject of the light-dues and the merchant-seamen's fund.

Mr. HERRIES immediately succeeded Mr. Labouchere. On the understanding that the question was to be taken up where it was left last session, he should not oppose the resolution, although he intended to offer his most strenuous and determined opposition to the measure; on grounds which he briefly exemplified, and which do not differ from the usual Protectionist reasons. Canada asked for repeal of the navigation-laws, because she had been deprived of protection; but she would rather await the turn of opinion and recur to protection. This country has conformed itself to the long voyage trade by the construction of docks and warehouses: no country on earth is so well-suited to be the *dépôt* for the rest of the world, and he could not give up that trade.

Mr. HENRY DRUMMOND declared the measure to be the last of a series of measures inculcated by the Manchester school, the end and intention of which are to discharge all British labourers, and to employ foreign labourers in lieu of them [loud cheering from the Protectionists]—foreign sawyers instead of English sawyers, foreign shipwrights instead of English shipwrights, and so on through the whole catalogue of employments. Alderman THOMPSON objected, that the United States Minister is recalled with every Presidency, and Mr. Bancroft is more liberal in his commercial principles than President Taylor. Mr. BANKES, Mr. HILDYARD, Sir JOHN TYRELL, and the Marquis of GRANBY, kept up the same line of objection.

Mr. HUME, Mr. RICARDO, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, and Colonel THOMPSON, maintained the free-trade arguments.

The following extract from Colonel Thompson's speech is an excellent specimen of his happy method of presenting free-trade arguments:—

He apprehended there was a misunderstanding on the opposite side of the House as to the principle which his side of the House maintained. In simple words, they maintained that protection, come from which side it would, always meant giving a shilling for sixpennyworth in return. On that fact they were quite ready to stake any credit with the country which they possessed; and if they had any such credit (and they had some), it was entirely because the large proportion of the country had been thoroughly indoctrinated with that principle. They did not believe that to give a shilling to receive sixpence in return was, or could be, or ever was, or ever would be, either sound policy or sound commercial wisdom [hear]. When gentlemen on the opposite side of the House spoke in defence of the industry of the country, as a thing most assuredly worthy of protection and encouragement—he was persuaded they only meant to prop up one industry by taking away two or three others [hear, hear]. A former eminent member of that House had once advised his son to take a wife, and the young man replied, "Willingly, Sir; whose wife shall I take?"



[laughter.] In the same manner, when hon. gentlemen opposite talked of protecting industry, he always asked them who was to suffer? [hear, hear.] The whole question resolved itself into this: some man's industry was to be put a stop to, in order to increase the produce of some other man's industry, with the *tertio quid*, if he might so call it, of something being deducted as the price of the mis-named protection [hear]. Was it not plain that every omnibus which received its sixpence fare had put down one of the venerable hackney-coachmen, who proposed to do the same work for 1s. 6d.? [hear, hear, hear.] Why was that acquiesced in by gentlemen on the other side? Truly, because they had a consciousness that that shilling saved was not thrown into the river, but was expended in some industry or other. It might go to the butcher, the grocer, or the pastry-cook; but to some industry or other it was sure to go; and it was the same to industry in the aggregate as if it went to the industry of the hackney-coachman. But there was something more: the man who went to the butcher, the grocer, or the pastry-cook, got something for his shilling; in the other case he did not. It was that which made the difference, and turned the balance in favour of free-trade, which permitted omnibuses to run about our streets, and put down all chance of a successful resistance from the hackney-coachmen. Were gentlemen opposite to ask these honest fellows themselves if there was any propriety in putting down omnibuses, in order to promote their trade, he believed they would demur to such a step; at all events, if asked whether they thought there was any chance of a successful resistance on that point, these honest fellows would rub their brows and say, "We wish that we might get it" [laughter]. He would invite hon. gentlemen opposite to try the experiment in reference to the working classes of this country. Let them say to those classes, "You have a trade which cannot live by itself; but here are two or three other trades which, if put down, might prop up yours to your satisfaction." He doubted whether they would get twenty men to sanction such a proceeding; he doubted whether they would not be revolted by the glaring injustice of the whole proposal, or if not, by the utter improbability of anything like final success.

The resolution was agreed to, and reported; and a bill was ordered to be brought in.

On Friday, the Navigation-laws amendment bill was read a first time. Mr. LABOUCHERE stated that, for the convenience of Mr. Herries, the second reading would not be taken before the 5th of March.

#### TRANSPORTATION, AND THE MANAGEMENT OF CONVICTS.

In the House of Lords, on Thursday, Lord Campbell's bill to abolish transportation in cases of larceny, was read a second time; with some protestation from the Earl of SALISBURY, the Duke of RICHMOND, and Lord STANLEY, and with the approval of Lord BROUGHAM.

In criticising the bill and objecting to its operation, Lord STANLEY opened the general question of transportation, and called on the Government to announce what they really intend to substitute for that punishment, and especially what they intend to do with female convicts—who might be so usefully sent to counteract the disparity of sexes in some colonies. He regretted the probable abandonment of the female penitentiary established on board the "Anson," at Van Diemen's Land; but hoped that in such case, Mrs. Bowden—one of the most valuable persons in her line—would be duly provided for.

Earl GREY gave some explanations. He originally intended, that after completing their term of punishment, convicts should go out to the colonies under no restraint; but further information led him to think, that the convicts should not be sent into the colonies in a state of entire freedom, but as convicts enjoying what were technically termed tickets-of-leave. Trained under a reformatory system of discipline, they would become useful members of society. Government therefore proposed, that every male convict sentenced to transportation for seven years, or any longer term, should first be sent to a place of reformation, as at Wakefield or Pentonville, for a period not exceeding eighteen months, and very rarely exceeding twelve months; thence to some establishment where they could labour in association, like Bermuda or Gibraltar; there a record of their conduct should be kept, and the term for which they would be compelled to labour at this establishment would very much depend upon their conduct. At the conclusion of their term, they would have the advantage of being sent out with tickets-of-leave to the colonies, where the object would be to scatter them as widely as possible, so that a convict might very rarely happen to see any one who had known him when in a career of crime. The convict should not rise to the superior advantage of enjoying a conditional pardon until he repaid a certain portion of the expense of his conveyance to the colony—say £15—which sum should be paid into the emigration funds of the colonies, and not into the Imperial exchequer. Lord Grey had already corresponded with the Governors of the different colonies in furtherance of these views:—

The Governor of New South Wales had transmitted to him a resolution of the Legislative Council, under which he had thought himself justified in advising that convicts with tickets-of-leave should again, for the present, be sent to that colony. He had lately learned from the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, that the announcement of the Government intention to send convicts to that place had excited very general dissatisfaction among the colonists. But the colonists should bear in mind, that during the last session upwards of £1,000,000 was voted by the British Parliament as an extraordinary grant for the expenses of the Kaffir war, in addition to the regular charges of that war: after making such sacrifices, he thought that this country was entitled to require from the colony a service which might be rendered without injury to its interests. As there had been great difficulty in finding means for disposing of the large number of persons sentenced to transportation, orders had been given for sending to the Cape of Good Hope from Bermuda 250 convicts, who had under-

gone a preliminary punishment, and who were recommended for removal in consequence of their good conduct.

With respect to female convicts, any system of reformatory discipline applied in association had failed hitherto to give satisfaction. The establishment in the "Anson" had totally failed, and must be broken up. Any reformatory system must be maintained on shore, as at Portland or Bermuda, and be kept under close watching. But there was much less objection to women's going out in numbers than to men's doing so; and as transportation is a severer punishment for them than for men, they might be sent out on ticket-of-leave after a shorter term of reformatory imprisonment. The Government acknowledged the claims of Mrs. Bowden; and would undoubtedly make provision for her.

#### WAYS AND MEANS.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, on the motion for affirming the report on supply, Mr. HUME called for a statement of Ways and Means before voting away the public money. There had been laid on the table that day estimates for the expenses of the army and navy to the amount of between £14,000,000 and £15,000,000; and he had asked whether the Government were prepared, before calling on the House to vote any estimates, to submit a statement of what was called the budget, by which the House might be informed of the aggregate amount of the expenses of the Government for the year, and of the means by which those expenses were to be defrayed. Mr. Hume would not, in as far as he could prevent it, allow one shilling to be voted for army, navy, or ordnance, until the House and the country had been satisfied that there were means wherewith to pay those establishments. It had been said that it was the country gentlemen who enabled Government to carry the estimates, but he trusted that those gentlemen would see the necessity of a different course, and would assist him in opposing the thriftless and unsatisfactory mode of voting expenses before it was ascertained whether there was money to discharge them.

Sir CHARLES WOOD said, the usual course was to vote the estimates, and then to make the financial statement; and that was the course which it was the intention of the Government to adopt in the present session. Mr. DISRAELI argued that the official discovery and confession of lax management in the Admiralty sufficed to show that "the usual course" ought no longer to influence the House on these subjects; and Mr. BENJAMIN SMITH observed that last year the financial statement was made before the supplies were voted.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL stuck to Sir Charles Wood's position; but said the financial statement would be made before the motion to renew the Income-tax, on the 5th of April. The hon. member for Montrose had said, the country got into debt last year because the estimates were voted first; but he would remind the hon. member that the budget was one of the first things in the session.

Mr. HUME.—Yes; but in the case of that budget we stopped the supplies [a laugh]. There was a paper on the table which showed that while up to the 31st March, 1848, the House voted seven millions some hundred thousands for the navy, the outlay exceeded eight millions, being an excess of about £300,000. If that was to be the regular mode of proceeding they might as well lock up the House at once, and return to their constituents [hear, and a laugh].

The report was then brought up and agreed to.

#### IRISH HABEAS CORPUS SUSPENSION BILL.

On the report on this bill being brought up in the House of Commons, on Friday, Mr. J. O'CONNELL rose, when an immediate rush to the door took place, and within a few minutes the previously well-filled benches became comparatively empty. He renewed his attempt to insert in the bill the provision he had proposed, for securing to the subject the right to hold meetings for the purpose of petitioning for a repeal of laws, redress of grievances, or other constitutional object. The hon. and learned member spoke for an hour, but the only novelty in his speech was an attack upon a Secretary of the Board of Control, whom he taxed with writing articles in the *Economist*, of which, though a member of the Ministry, he was the proprietor, advocating the utter extinction of the constitution in Ireland. The hon. gentleman charged England with acting towards Ireland as Russia acted towards Poland.

Sir GEORGE GREY said, the House had already heard this proposition twice debated, and had negatived it on both occasions; it was superfluous, therefore, to refute arguments in which there was nothing new.

Neither Mr. O'Connor nor Mr. Anstey supported Mr. O'Connell in his opposition at this stage of the bill; so that the amendment was negatived by 94 to 12.

During the discussion, Mr. GRATTAN, Mr. F. O'CONNOR, and Mr. REYNOLDS, complained of the severity with which the prisoners now confined in Kilmainham under the present Suspension Act, were treated. It was said, they were confined in cells sixteen hours out of the twenty-four, that they were refused all access to newspapers, and that their friends were refused permission to visit them except under an order from the Under-Secretary.

Sir G. GREY stated, that the Lord-Lieutenant had approved of the steps taken in reference to these prisoners. It appeared, that, having been placed on the debtors' side of the prison, they availed themselves of the facilities thus afforded to communicate with the public papers, write articles which were inhibited, and, as they refused to desist when requested, they were removed to another part of the prison.

The third reading of the bill was moved on Monday, when Mr. O'Connor for the space of an hour occupied the floor of the House.

Sir G. GREY said, if anything could reconcile the House to the proposition for limiting the duration of speeches, it would be the speech of the hon. member, which, if all extraneous matters were rejected from it, instead of lasting more than an hour, would not have occupied twenty minutes.

Several Irish members spoke both for and against the bill.

Mr. HUME said he supported this bill because, as long as agitation existed there, no Government could bring forward remedial measures.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD retained the opinion he had expressed on the second reading of this bill—namely, that no case had been made out for it. He regretted that only twelve English members had voted against the second reading, and he thought Mr. Hume had not defended himself against the charge he had attempted to answer. He moved that the bill be read a third time that day six months.

The House having divided, the third reading was carried by 117 to 23.

Lord NUGENT then moved the substitution in the first clause of the 1st of June for the first of September, in order to limit the duration of the bill for three months instead of six, so that on its expiry, as Parliament would be sitting, it might be continued if then necessary.

Colonel THOMPSON seconded the motion.

Sir G. GREY said the Government had adopted the shortest period on record for continuing such a measure, and considering the opinion which the House had just expressed upon the bill, and that it would weaken the effect of the whole measure to limit it as proposed by the noble Lord, he hoped he would not press his motion.

After a declaration by Mr. REYNOLDS and Mr. J. O'CONNELL, that they should not vote at all,

The motion, on a division, was negatived by 166 to 11; and the bill passed.

#### RELIEF OF IRISH DISTRESS.

When the report of the committee on Irish distress was brought up on Friday, Mr. POULTEY SCORR moved, as an addition to the resolution for granting £50,000, a provision that the money be advanced as a loan, and re-payment secured by a lien on the lands liable to the uncollected rates, with power of sale; and also that it be expended in re-productive employment. This motion was followed by a renewal of the discussion on the subject not greatly differing from those which had preceded it: the amendment, indeed, was not so much discussed as the grant itself; which was demanded by the same class of speakers as before, repudiated by some Irish members, or gentlemen interested in Ireland, on the same grounds of its mischievous operation; supported by Ministers with the briefest re-indication of the grounds on which they stand, and assented to by several who intended to vote with Ministers merely as a measure "the last of the series."

The most notable incident was an excellent speech by Mr. NAPIER; striking for its moderate tone, its direct language, its grasp of the subject, its breadth of view, and strictly practical drift. He counselled the Irish members to leave off scolding the English members—who manifestly wished to do Ireland justice—and to instruct them. He described the Legislature as now paying the penalty for so long neglecting the social remedies which are dictated by the social maladies of Ireland. Diverted to party conflicts, the Legislature has not planned its measures according to the actual state of the country: a bill to facilitate the sale of encumbered estates was passed last year but not a single estate has been sold under that law. The fact that property yielding a rental of more than £1,000,000 is in Chancery, locked up from the slightest chance of improvement, was overlooked. In 1838, when the Irish poor-law passed, Lord Lansdowne declared it to be a solemn pledge of Government, by every means in its power, to encourage the employment of the labouring poor of Ireland: the pledge has been neglected, and Ireland is visited by famine:—

He had found that, in the very session in which the Poor-law of Elizabeth was passed, Parliament had passed an act for reclaiming thousands of acres in different counties in England; and Lord Bacon said, "There never was the like quantity of waste and unprofitable ground reclaimed and improved. There was never the like husbanding of all sorts of grounds, by fencing, manuring, and all kinds of good husbandry. The commodities and ease of rivers, cut by hand and brought into a new channel, of piers that have been built, of waters that have been forced from the ground were never so many." It was upon these undertakings that the able-bodied poor who were to be provided with work under the 43rd of Elizabeth were employed.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER supported the grant on the ground of its necessity, saying, in conclusion, that if the House refused it, they (the Government) would be satisfied that they had done their duty, leaving upon the House, not them, the fearful responsibility of what he conscientiously believed would be the inevitable result of a refusal [cheers].

Mr. DISRAELI insisted, again and again, on the "comprehensive measures." The grant of £50,000 was a delusion palmed upon the House—nearly £600,000 would be wanted by the twenty-one suffering unions—

When the minister comes forward, as he has to-night, and argued the whole case on the vote of £50,000, he is in fact, and intentionally of course, palming a delusion upon the house and the country [hear, hear]. This day to-morrow there may be another vote [hear, hear]. And what will be your position at the end of the session, and



at the end of the year? Will the habits of self-reliance which we wish to encourage be fostered and cherished by these systematic loans? [hear, hear]. Who can flatter himself for a moment that when the House of Commons meets again this time next year, the first recommendation of her Majesty, and the first act of the minister of the crown, will not be another appeal to the charity of our constituents, unless, in the interim, those comprehensive measures recommended by the honourable member for Ripon be introduced [hear, hear]. And what chance have you of obtaining the introduction of these measures if you yield to those feelings which the hon. gentleman, the member for Cockermouth, has dilated upon? If you acknowledge that Ireland is to be looked upon as a dying beggar in the street, and you are prepared to keep her alive for a fortnight, what charity is it to the people of Ireland? What justice is it to the people of England? [cheers.] Now, there is another point of view in which we ought also to consider this case. We ought to take some moral from the past, and having entirely failed in governing Ireland by a system of organised political agitation in alliance with a political party in England, we ought to come forward and tell the people of England that we are at least alive to our errors—that it is absolutely necessary that a new system should be established, a new course of conduct pursued—that it is not enough to come forward and say, in the phrase of a loose rhetoric, that Ireland has unfortunately been the battle-field of party, but that we are resolved henceforth that these feuds should cease, that these feuds should not be fostered for the aggrandisement of a party in this country—that at a moment when the spirit of the people in Ireland is softened by affliction, we think a befitting opportunity is afforded of reconstructing the society of that country in a spirit and on a system which may produce very different results to those which we have hitherto experienced [applause]. But I ask you what chance you have of obtaining these results, if you follow the policy which her Majesty's ministers are now recommending to you?—a policy which they describe as exceptional, when we want a policy that will be systematic and permanent [hear, hear]. And if ever there were an occasion when men who rule a great country should come forward to lead public opinion, to instruct the public mind, to lay down a broad and firm basis for a great national policy, this is the occasion [applause]. I protest against the whole spirit of the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. I say that when he thought he was indulging in an impassioned appeal to our feelings there was something very unstatesman-like and little in that appeal [hear]. I hope the House, notwithstanding all that has been said, will pause before they ratify this vote [hear]. The noble lord at the head of the Government told us the other night of his extraordinary measures! Why I object to this vote is, that it is not an extraordinary measure. It is an ordinary measure, a vulgar measure; the last mean expedient of a Government who know not how to cope with the difficulties they are obliged to encounter [hear, hear]. The noble lord told us the other night of his extraordinary measures; and that when a house was on fire, you have recourse to them. But you do not have recourse to extraordinary measures when a house is on fire—you send for the parish engines ["hear," and laughter]. You do not propose a committee of inquiry ["hear," and renewed laughter]. The noble lord's house is on fire, and he proposes a committee of inquiry!

Mr. SCROPE eventually withdrew his amendment.

Towards the close of the night, there were several divisions; the adjournment, moved by Sir HENRY BARRON, was negatived by 154 to 7; an amendment by Lord DUDLEY STUART, making the grant a loan repayable by a union-rate, was negatived by 157 to 9; the motion to adopt the report was carried by 128 to 39.

#### REMOVAL OF JEWISH DISABILITIES.

On Monday night, Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved a committee of the whole House on the oaths to be taken by members of the two Houses of Parliament. The House of Lords had rejected the bill he brought in last year, and he now proposed that the House should review the subject of these oaths, which were not merely declarations of opinion—they were means to an end, to secure the due performance of the duties incumbent upon the members of this House. If, however, they contained matters which were unnecessary, or ambiguous, or which imposed undue restrictions on any of her Majesty's subjects, these oaths required the consideration of the House, with a view to their alteration. The noble lord then read and explained the nature and objects of the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration, the latter of which pledged the person who took it that he did so "on the true faith of a Christian." He contended, as he had done last year, that they had no right to exclude any subjects of the realm, except upon the ground that they entertained opinions which rendered them unfit to be members of that House, or incompetent to perform their duties. Such exclusion was a case of unmitigated persecution:

The denial of privileges is persecution [cheers]; persecution of the same nature as the violent persecutions which in former days were carried on by the faggot and the axe [hear, hear]. There is this peculiar feature in the present case—that the persons against whom your exclusion is directed, enjoy the utmost safety and security in this country. Attempt to-morrow to exclude the Roman Catholics, and you have 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 of people in a state of bitter discontent and exasperation. Exclude the Protestant Dissenters, and you have some 3,000,000 of persons in this United Kingdom who are at once estranged from your constitution and your laws. But exclude the Jews, and you know perfectly well you are safe in that exclusion, and that you may enjoy all the pleasure of your persecution without exposing yourself to any danger from their discontent [hear, hear, and cheers]. I say, therefore, that this exclusion, after the admission of Roman Catholics and Protestant Dissenters, against whom there were plausible, though I think by no means sufficient reasons, is peculiarly odious and inexcusable, [hear, hear]. I will now state to the House what I propose as an amendment of these oaths. I have already stated, that with regard to the Roman Catholics—that matter having been so recently settled, and there being no sufficient reason for a disturbance of that settlement—I propose to make no alteration whatever.

With regard to other subjects of Her Majesty I propose that there should be a general oath to be taken; and I should here say that I have taken nearly all the words of an oath penned by a commission which was appointed and which made a report in 1845, which report was presented to Lord Lyndhurst. The oath then proposed to be taken by members of Parliament is as nearly as possible that which I now submit to the consideration of the House. It is—

"I, A. B., swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to her Majesty Queen Victoria, and that I will maintain the succession of the Crown, as established by an act, intituled, 'An act for the further limitation of the Crown, and better securing the rights and liberties of the subjects;' and that I do not believe that the Pope of Rome, or any other foreign prince, prelate, person, state, or potentate, hath or ought to have any temporal or civil jurisdiction, authority, or power, within this realm; and that I will defend, to the utmost of my power, the settlement of property within this realm, as established by the laws; and I do make this recognition, declaration, and promise, heartily, willingly, and truly, upon the true faith of a Christian.—So help me God."

I propose that that should be the general oath taken by members of Parliament; but in conformity with certain acts which have been passed, I propose that in the oath administered to Jewish subjects, members of the Jewish persuasion, the words, "on the true faith of a Christian," shall be admitted [hear, hear]. Now, it might be a question whether the words, "on the true faith of a Christian," should be at all continued in the oath; and I own that if we required any security from this oath, I cannot think that a barrier which did not exclude such men as Bolinbroke, Gibbon, and Wilkes from Parliament, can be any barrier whatever [hear, hear]; but I am aware that advantage would be taken of the omission of these words, to say that an attempt was made purposely to admit infidels and unbelievers, and that that was the effect of the measure [hear, hear]. I therefore continue these words in the oath. I leave, then, the Roman Catholics on the footing they now are; I propose that other subjects of her Majesty shall take the oath I have read, an oath taken originally from the Report of the Commissioners of 1845; and I propose, further, that when any person of the Jewish religion is asked to take this oath, the words, "on the true faith of a Christian," shall be omitted [hear, hear]. By this means, I think the measure of religious liberty in this country will be complete. All persons being subjects of her Majesty, and inhabiting these realms, shall have the power to be elected members of this House, and of taking their seats as representatives of the people by whom they are elected [hear, hear]. The people will thereby acquire that which they ought to have, the full right of choosing any person it may be their will to choose, otherwise properly qualified for a seat in the House [hear, hear].

Mr. GOULBURN, whilst he did not oppose the motion for going into committee, protested against being supposed to adopt the principle of Lord J. Russell's proposition. He could not acquiesce in the admission of Jews into Parliament, which he thought would have serious consequences to religion at home and abroad.

Mr. PLUMPTRE opposed the whole measure, and would divide the House on this its first stage.

Mr. LAW retained the opinion he had expressed upon the last bill; for the present measure, though pretending to alter the oaths generally, was substantially the same as that of last year. The noble lord professed that this was to be a removal of all disabilities, whereas he confined it to those relating to the Jews. He hoped the noble lord would not press the House to come to a vote to-night.

Mr. BANKES declared his intention to vote against this proposition at the outset, and complained that it was unfair to call upon the House to go at once into committee to consider the adoption of an oath which they had heard for the first time.

Mr. GLADSTONE said, like Mr. LAW, his opinion had undergone no change except that it had been confirmed by reflection. He was deliberately convinced that the claims of the Jews to civil liberty could not be barred by the difference of their religion from ours, and he believed that in admitting them to our Legislature we were guilty of no abandonment of religious duty. He was glad that the noble lord proposed to retain the words "on the true faith of a Christian."

For, considering the solemnity of the duties which we have here to perform, I think it is right we should approach the performance of them under that sanction which is the most solemn sanction to us. And, although we purpose to act in common with the Jews, yet I think, in declining to deduct anything whatever from the height of that standard by which we fix in our own minds the solemn nature of the duties we impose on ourselves, the noble Lord has adopted a course which must meet with universal approbation.

But he suggested the omission of words abjuring the temporal power of the Pope, which were as superfluous as other words excluded by the noble Lord.

Mr. NEWDEGATE moved an adjournment, in order that the House might have time to understand the oath.

The noble lord had proposed to retain the words, "on the faith of a Christian," in the case of Protestants, and to omit them in the case of the Jews. He (Mr. Newdegate) thought that, if struck out in any case, they ought to be struck out in all. Christians did not specially need that test to secure the observance of their oath; but, as they prized them highly as a general test in the case of a Christian assembly of a Christian nation, they would defend them to the last [hear, hear].

Mr. H. DRUMMOND admitted that there was much in the oaths which would be better left out; but this was nothing but the old Jew bill.

Mr. WALPOLE agreed that some parts of the oaths were unnecessary; but he complained of the reopening of a discussion which had taken place only nine months ago, exposing this House to a collision with the House of Lords, and interfering with the religious convictions of a great mass of the people.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, the surprise which Mr.

Walpole had expressed at his stirring this matter again, after it had been rejected by the House of Lords, did not harmonize with his (Lord J. Russell's) understanding of the Constitution; nor was it consistent with the course pursued with respect to the Catholic Emancipation Bill and the Reform Bill.

Mr. NEWDEGATE having withdrawn his amendment, the House divided on the original motion, which was carried by 214 to 111.

The House then went into committee, when Lord JOHN RUSSELL placed his resolution in the hands of the Chairman, who then reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Friday.

The resolution is as follows:—

That it is expedient to alter the oaths required to be taken by the subjects of her Majesty, not professing the Roman Catholic religion, as qualifications for sitting and voting in Parliament, and to make provision in respect of the said oaths for the relief of her Majesty's subjects professing the Jewish religion.

#### CORRUPT PRACTICES AT ELECTIONS.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, the LORD CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of the Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill, which differed from the measure which came under their lordships' consideration at a late period of the last session, inasmuch as that was of a retrospective character, while the present had no reference to the validity of returns, but contemplated the application of an adequate remedy to the evils which had been found to arise under the act 5 & 6 Vic. It provided that when corruption and bribery were proved before a committee, the committee should report to the House of Commons, and the House would have to decide whether a commissioner should or should not be appointed to investigate the matter.

Lord DENMAN expressed his regret at throwing any impediment in the way of the bill, but he felt that every one of its provisions was open to objection. They were to have a commissioner appointed by it who would be armed with a power that no other tribunal in the country possessed, and it was highly important that the commissioner should be removed from all possible interest in the subject under his consideration. He would suggest that the bill should be referred to the consideration of a select committee.

Lord BROUGHAM was prepared to give his support to any measure that was calculated to destroy the detestable system of corruption and perjury that was adopted at elections.

Lord STANLEY complained that the Government now introduced a new measure which had no reference to the circumstances which had taken place, but which merely provided a prospective remedy for all imaginary and impossible grievances, while the law as it stood at the present moment, was quite as effective as this bill would make it.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in reply, said the object of the bill was for the purpose of arriving at some legislative measure to prevent the repetition of the facts disclosed at the inquiry, which disclosures would show informers how they were to proceed against the parties accused.

The bill was then read a second time.

#### SCOTCH MARRIAGES.

Lord CAMPBELL moved the bills for amending the law of marriage in Scotland, and said that the present measure was identical with that on the same subject which had passed the House last session. The noble lord then explained the evils of the present state of the law in Scotland, and detailed the remedies aimed at by his bills.

The Earl of ABERDEEN regretted that he must object to the second reading of the Marriage Bill, not thinking such a measure called for, or that such an alteration in the law affecting marriages should be used as a means of perfecting a system of registration. If the noble and learned lord thought the law of marriage in Scotland defective, let him introduce a bill irrespective of registration for its alteration.

Lord BROUGHAM approved of the measures proposed, thinking them extremely salutary, though it would appear to be a most unfortunate circumstance that the Marriage and Registration Bills seemed to be wedded together.

The Duke of ARGYLL and the Earl of EGLINTON supported the bills, which were then read a second time, and their lordships adjourned.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW BILLS.—In the House of Lords, on Thursday, the Bishop of LONDON re-introduced the Prevention of Seduction Bill, and gave notice that he should propose the second reading after Easter. The Bankrupt Laws Consolidation Bill, and the Criminal Law Consolidation Bill, were, on the motion of Lord BROUGHAM, read a second time, and referred to a select committee. Mr. C. LEWIS has obtained leave to bring in a bill to authorize the enclosure of certain lands; Sir W. SOMERVILLE, a bill to amend the laws relating to the appointment of vice-guardians of unions in Ireland; and Sir H. BARRON, a bill for the more speedy trial of offences in Ireland.

NOTICES OF MOTION.—Captain BERKELEY, on an early day, for leave to bring in a bill to repeal portions of the act relating to voting at Parliamentary elections, and to substitute the ballot for the present system.—In the House of Lords, on Thursday next, the Bishop of OXFORD will move for a select committee to consider the best means which Great Britain could adopt to secure the final extinction of the slave-trade.—Thursday, Feb. 22. Mr. Stuart Wortley.—Bill to amend and alter the Act 5 and 6 Will. IV., c. 54, so far as relates to marriage within certain degrees of affinity.—Friday, Feb. 23. Mr. Ward.—Navy estimates. (In committee of supply.)



Tuesday, Feb. 27. Sir William Molesworth—Motion on the financial embarrassments and disturbances, and the conduct of the Government, in Ceylon.—Mr. J. O'CONNELL, on the motion for going into committee of supply on the navy estimates, to move that the House resolve itself into committee to consider the alarming state of Ireland, and whether the following measures should not be immediately considered:—The appropriation of Church revenues in Ireland to the support of the poor; an absentee-tax of not less than thirty-three per cent. on all incomes above £150 a year; and the establishing of the custom of tenant-right throughout Ireland.—Mr. LUSHINGTON, when the miscellaneous estimates are moved, for the abolition of the grant, usually termed *Regium Donum*, to the Presbyterians of Ireland.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS was counted out on Thursday. The House met at four o'clock, when there was a tolerable attendance of members. Honourable gentlemen, however, quickly quitted. No business was transacted, and about three minutes after four a member observed that there were not forty members present. The House was immediately counted, and as only twenty-four were found in their places, it was at once adjourned.

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.—Mr. SCOTT, on Monday, put a series of questions on the subject of emigration to Australia, one of them having particular reference to emigrants from the counties of Dorset and Wilts. Mr. HAWES replied that there was no intention on the part of the emigration committee to give a preference to the two counties named. The fact was, that there had been two ships appointed to sail from Plymouth, but the number of emigrants offering themselves as ready to embark not having been sufficient to fill the berths, the deficiency had been made up from the neighbouring counties. The expense would be about £14 a head, and of course if the emigrants had been "assisted," a greater number might have gone. The fund at the disposal of the Government was now reduced to about £50,000. Mr. SCOTT contended that there had been an undue preference shown to those two counties; and wished to know if any correspondence which had taken place on the subject would be laid on the table, which was desirable, as it might remove any suspicion that the arrangements of the Government were made with a view to clear the estates of certain gentlemen at the expense of the rest of England. Mr. HAWES said he was not aware of the existence of any such correspondence.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.—Sir G. GREY, in reply to Alderman SIDNEY, stated that at present the general system of separate imprisonment in separate cells was maintained at Millbank Penitentiary. With regard to the establishing of an uniform system of prison discipline, it had been in contemplation for some time past; but it was not at present, the intention of the Government to adopt any measure in that respect.

THE IRISH STATE TRIALS.—In the House of Lords on Monday, the clerk of the Crown in Ireland appeared at the bar, and returned the writ of error in the case of Mr. W. S. O'Brien.

SOUTHAMPTON SMALL TENEMENTS BILL.—This measure, which was brought on at the time of private business for second reading on Monday, gave rise to an animated debate:—Mr. COCKBURN moved that it be read a second time that day six months, on the ground that inasmuch as the bill contemplated the rating of all tenements under the annual value of £10, in the name of the landlord instead of the tenant, the consequence would be that all the voters would be swept off the municipal and parliamentary lists. It was a piece of mere class legislation. It was intended to make the owners of small property, persons who were least able to bear additional burdens, liable, and the owners of large property were to enjoy perfect immunity. He had presented a petition from the town council of Southampton, who, by a majority of 23 to 9, determined to give every opposition to this bill. Mr. WILCOX described the measure as a wolf in sheep's clothing, professing one thing and intending another; and seconded the amendment. Mr. MACKINNON supported the bill. In Southampton there were 6,000 persons rated, of whom, 1,800 paid no rates whatever. The bill was supported by a large majority in every vestry. After considerable discussion the second reading was negatived by 106 to 64.

BATHS AND WASHHOUSES ANNUAL REPORT.—On Tuesday week, a meeting of the subscribers and committee of the above institution was held in the Board-room, in George-street, Euston-square. The Report—the second annual one—congratulated the founders and supporters on the fact, that their expectations have to the fullest extent been realized. During 1848 the bathers had been 111,788; washers, dryers, ironers, mangers, &c., 61,690; individuals washed for, 246,760; articles of clothing washed, 2,220,840; making a total, since August 1846, of three millions and a half. The statement of receipts for the year included a previous balance of £61 6s. 11d.; donations and subscriptions, £182 15s. 10d.; receipts from baths, washhouses, and plunging-baths, £2,315 16s. 9d. The expenditure, including a repayment of loan of £500, left a balance of £3 1s. in the hands of the bankers: the loans and liabilities amount to £276. To extend the operations for accommodation of 5,000 poor persons weekly, a building for their accommodation is in progress, to which the Queen, Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, the Duke of Bedford, the Archbishop of Canterbury, &c. &c., have already subscribed upwards of £1,000.

### THE BIBLE MONOPOLY.

The following petition was presented to the House of Commons on Monday night:—

To the honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled:

The petition of John Childs, of Bungay, in the county of Suffolk,

Sheweth,—That, on the 10th day of February, 1831, a petition was presented to your honourable House by Joseph Hume, Esq., a member thereof, from your petitioner, which set forth, that, by certain letters patent, the sole printing of acts, statutes, bibles, and Books of Common-prayer, were confined to the patentees in such patent named; that acts of Parliament might and ought to be supplied to the public at prices 33 per cent. cheaper, and Bibles, Testaments, and Prayer-books, at prices 25 per cent. lower than those charged by the patentees,—conceiving himself and the public aggrieved by such monopoly, your petitioner prayed that a committee might be appointed to inquire into the propriety of renewing the said patent.

That a committee was accordingly appointed to examine the subject, and with Joseph Hume, Esq., for its chairman, first met on the 17th day of February, 1831, when the privileged printers of Scotland and England were first examined, denied the allegations of the said petition, and stated that they were subject to no restrictions as to the price of Bibles; that in the absence of exclusive privilege, the existing prices would not remunerate them; and that the prices of acts of Parliament, fixed by the Lords of the Treasury, did not pay the expenses of the stock required to be kept.

That your petitioner and many other witnesses were afterwards examined before the said committee, and showed how, in their opinion, great reduction of price might and ought to be made; that a cheaper and more useful edition of the statutes ought to be adopted; that the monopoly in the printing Bibles ought to cease and determine altogether, as the only means of effecting a reduction in price, and an increase of circulation, the extent of which they believed it was then impossible to estimate.

That by a Minute of the Lords of the Treasury, dated the 24th May, 1833, my lords directed "that the price of the public general acts promulgated in folio under the orders of the two Houses be reduced from twopenny, previously charged, to three farthings per sheet; those supplied to the public offices from twopenny to one penny, and those sold to the public from threepence to three halfpence per sheet." It is further stated in the same Minute, that "the effect of the directions now given by my lords would, had it been in effect from the commencement of the session of 1832, have occasioned a diminution of charge for that year of £6,560 upon an expenditure of £11,750."

That as to the price of Bibles, or the exclusive right of printing them, no change was up to that period effected, but in 1835 further evidence was taken, and in their second report the committee, having in view the reduction of more than one-half already effected in the price of acts and statutes, declared "that the granting of an exclusive privilege and consequent monopoly to individuals, to print and supply the acts and statutes at their own prices, has not only limited their circulation, but has prevented that attention to the form of printing which would have been given if competition for the supply had been permitted;" and "that any reform so effectual as that which a due attention to economy might now dictate, is obstructed by the existence of the patent;" that, therefore, the committee recommended "that the whole of the statutes for promulgation be printed of one uniform size, and that the royal octavo size is the most convenient, if printed continuously."

That in 1837 further evidence was again taken, when it was resolved that the patent for printing Bibles in Scotland should cease and determine in 1839, and on the 11th day of July in that year, when the Scottish patent expired, a board was by the Government established in Scotland, subject to whose supervision of the text of the authorized version of the Bible, all persons in that country became thenceforth at liberty to print the Sacred Scriptures.

That the value to the Scottish people of the abolition of the monopoly, even within one year of its expiration, is proved by the "Report of the Board of Her Majesty's sole and only Master Printers in Scotland," dated the 17th day of June, 1840, wherein it is stated that "very considerable reductions in price have taken place, as well in Bibles printed in England as those printed in Scotland; and that Bibles printed in England can be bought in Scotland, at present, at from 20 to 30 per cent. lower than they could have been purchased in England previous to the expiry of the former patent," adding, that the sum already saved to the public is very considerable; and as this saving becomes available chiefly to the middle and lower classes of society in a matter of infinite importance, and to Bible Societies, by which they are enabled to circulate the Scriptures to a greater extent than formerly among those who, though most needing them, would otherwise have been altogether deprived of their instruction and consolation; the money that is saved must be considered as having a value far beyond its nominal amount. It is not merely a question as to the amount of reduction by the effects of competition, though even in this respect it is "far from being undeserving of attention; but whether a vast number of individuals are, or are not, to be put in possession of the Sacred Scriptures. In this way, a very small diminution of price acquires a magnitude and importance essentially different from what can be predicated in respect of any other article of sale. The difference of a single penny in the price of a Bible determines, year after year, whether the Word of God is, or is not, to enlighten and gladden thousands of families."

That by returns of the number of Bibles issued in Scotland, with the prices of the several editions, made to your honourable House during the past year 1848, it appears that the increase in the number of Bibles circulated, and the reduction in their prices, is very far greater than was anticipated, either by the above-mentioned "report of her Majesty's sole and only master printers for Scotland," or by any of the witnesses before the committee of your honourable House.

That although your petitioner believes it is not within the competency of the Crown to grant by patent the privilege of exclusively printing the Holy Scriptures, or to take away the general right of printing them, indi-

viduals will not venture to contest at law the validity of a patent, which supplies to a public officer such abundant means, and so deep an interest, for upholding it.

That although large numbers of Bibles are introduced into this country from Scotland, and the prices here are, by such evasion, materially lowered, the printers of England are deprived of all the employment which would be afforded by the supply of Bibles in their own country, and the people are debarred from all the benefits which English skill, enterprise, and competition, would inevitably produce.

Your petitioner, therefore, prays your honourable House to take measures for avoiding the patent of the Queen's printer, so far as extends to the printing Bibles for the public use.

Bungay, Feb. 17th, 1849.

JOHN CHILDS.

### MR. VINCENT IN HAMPSHIRE.

SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Vincent has lately been giving a course of lectures in the Long Rooms, Southampton, to large audiences, on Cromwell, and the men, principles, and times of the Commonwealth, which have been prominently noticed by the *Hants Independent*. At the end of the last lecture, the large audience rose, and gave three tremendous cheers for that eloquent and ardent advocate of the people's rights, and three for Mrs. Vincent. Mr. Joseph Clark then proposed the following resolution:—

That this meeting, having heard the lectures of Mr. Vincent, express their satisfaction and delight at their eloquence and truth, and wish the lecturer every success in the promulgation of principles whose object and aim are the benefit of his country, and the good of mankind;

which was seconded by the Rev. T. Morris, and carried with acclamation. Mr. Vincent briefly responded, and moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, and the meeting separated. A wish was very generally expressed, before the meeting broke up, says our contemporary, to invite Mr. Vincent to a soirée, as a means of testifying their appreciation of his exertions in the cause of liberty; but we understand that his friends having since consulted with him on the subject, he finds that he would not be able, without great inconvenience, in consequence of his numerous engagements, to attend at the time named (Friday next), and they have, therefore, in accordance with his desire, decided to postpone it for the present. This course of lectures has given the most unbounded satisfaction to every person who has heard them, and we are sure Mr. Vincent has the hearty good wishes of all that he may long live to aid in the work of regenerating the world.

WINCHESTER.—On Wednesday evening, Mr. H. Vincent addressed a crowded meeting in the Independent Chapel of this city, on civil and religious liberty. A goodly number of church people were present, who applauded all sentiments in favour of a separation of Church and State with much earnestness. Mr. Thorn, Independent minister, presided. At the close, a vote of thanks was moved by Mr. W. Farran, the Wesleyan minister, who expressed a hope that the denomination to which he belonged would throw off that ambiguity which he so long marked their ecclesiastical policy. Mr. Clark seconded the motion, which was carried with loud applause. Mr. Vincent has been invited to revisit the city on the first opportunity to address audiences in the large hall, which he has promised to do.

INDEPENDENT CHAPEL SUNDAY-SCHOOLS, WINCHESTER.—Mr. Henry Vincent delivered two discourses on behalf of these schools on Sunday week; in the morning the text chosen for illustration was Isaiah xli. 6.—"They helped every one his neighbour, and every one said to his brother, Be of good courage." In the evening the text selected was Proverbs iii. 13.—"Happy is the man that findeth wisdom." These schools, which now instruct 247 children, under the superintendence of twenty-six teachers, received a great pecuniary benefit from Mr. Vincent's eloquent discourses. The collections on the occasion amounted to the unusually large sum of £13.—*Hampshire Independent*.

LYMINGTON.—On Monday and Tuesday, in last week, a large number of the inhabitants of this town had an entertainment of a very high order, in listening to two very eloquent lectures from that warm advocate of the people's rights, Henry Vincent. On the first evening, in the Independent Chapel, on Representative and Financial Reform, when about 700 persons were present; and on the following evening, in the Baptist Chapel, in which it was computed not less than 1,000 persons had assembled. The leading points of the first lecture were, the progressive tendencies of our age—the decline of party influence in England—the increasing necessity for a great reform in our representative system, and in our national expenditure—the importance of placing all political contests upon the broad basis of Christian morality—and our duties to our country at the present crisis; and of the second, the past and present state of the question of civil and religious liberty in England and Ireland—the dangerous policy of our modern statesmen on this subject—and the part England is called to play in discharge of its duty to religion, intelligence, and liberty. Throughout both addresses Mr. Vincent was very warmly applauded, and it is to be hoped his visits to this town will be productive of happy results.

THE TOOTING PAUPER ESTABLISHMENT.—It was reported a day or two ago, that Mr. Drouet, the proprietor of the notorious pauper establishment at Tooting, had died of an affection of the heart, and that his death had been hastened by the effect which the severe verdicts of the jury had had upon his mind. The report is incorrect, but it is true that Mr. Drouet is labouring under severe and dangerous illness; but the symptoms have been somewhat subdued in intensity.



TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD JOHN RUSSELL,  
FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY, &c.

MY LORD,—Since the 13th of last September, when, with the courtesy demanded by your high position, and with the liberty of a loyal Englishman, I took upon myself to address you on the rumoured intention of the Cabinet to propose the endowment of the Irish Roman Catholic priesthood, and offered my earnest advice to you to dissipate the fears which that rumour had created in the mind of every enlightened Protestant, unlooked-for events have transpired both in this land and on the continent of Europe. I need not detain you with even a summary of those events. They are fresh in the world's recollection. The agitation caused by them has not yet subsided. The storm still sweeps, and the ocean heaves. The sky has not yet cleared, nor is there any immediate promise of a calm day. It were unwise any longer to conceal the fact that an impression has taken hold of the minds of multitudes—not the lovers of change only, but among men of strong Conservative tendencies also—not Dissenters only, but Churchmen also—that the time is at hand for accomplishing a final divorce between the State and the Church. The conviction is not that super-induced evils must be remedied, or that inequalities must be removed by fitful legislation, but the Union must be looked at with a steady purpose to ascertain its real character, and its true working. This is the question, my lord.

I intimated to your lordship that in the event of the proposition to endow Irish Romanism being submitted to the House of Commons, the overthrow of the Ministry was certain. I now beg to say that as diplomatic relations with the Pope are at an end, and as Church questions have assumed that magnitude which actually calls for the hand of a master to grapple with them, a splendid opportunity of signaling yourself as the enlightened friend of political and ecclesiastical liberty, is fully and fairly presented to you. Enlightened principles require but to be carried out to secure the co-operation of the wise and good throughout her Majesty's dominions. My lord, let the question be, not the pacification of the Irish priests by State endowment, that will fail; not the preservation of the English Church in Ireland by such a measure, that will fail; not the readjustment of ecclesiastical imposts in England, to equalize their disproportions and meet a temporary demand, that will also fail; but the Union—the origin, character, bearings, tendencies, influence, and consequences of the Union. Such a question would be the signal for the whole people of this country, always excepting those who live by the corruptions of things as they are, rallying around you, and bearing you to the mightiest triumph of centuries. The people of England are sighing for freedom. Hundreds of the clergy are groaning in their fetters. In their "heart of hearts" they envy the liberty of Dissenters. They wish to breathe a freer air. Help them, my lord! Bid them go free. They cannot do as they would: witness Mr. Shore. They are sometimes punished for the utterance of their own sacred convictions; witness Mr. Gorham. I need not mention those annoyances, which, as First Minister of the Crown, you have had to encounter from ecclesiastical affairs on both sides of the channel. Such annoyances will increase and thicken, until by a bold examination of the principle of the union, you gather around you the people who abolished the Test and Corporation Acts, effected Catholic and Negro emancipation, carried the Reform Bill, Municipal Corporation reform, and the abolition of the corn-laws. The Bishop of Cashel has said that he should "prefer the putting away of all establishments, to the endowing of two or three religions." In a letter addressed to the Bishop of Chester, in 1845, Merle D'Aubigné uttered these humiliating words:—"The Church of Rome has a government of its own; each Dissenting church the same; the Anglican Church alone has none. The government of the church is a political government, a mixed government, composed of her friends and her enemies. What a privilege! Truly she would have every thing to gain in ceasing to be the National Church." And now, my estimable and noble-minded relative—of whom but for the idea conveyed under this last term, I should speak freely—Baptist Noel, has, in obedience to the high authority of an enlightened conscience, left the Establishment of which he was for many years an exemplary minister, and given to the world his reasons for taking this step. And such reasons! You know them, my lord. Every one that can obtain the book knows them. There may be an attempt to answer them. They will never be set aside, as long as Christianity is a power distinct from that wielded by the civil magistrate. He has proved that the Union is condemned by the constitution of the State, by the parental relation, by history, by the Mosaic law, by the prophecies of the Old Testament, and by the character of the New Testament. He has entered into the very heart of the system, and by a skilful process of anatomy has laid bare to the world's gaze the unholy thing. No wonder that he says, "The union of the Church with the State is doomed. Condemned by reason and religion, by Scripture and experience, how can it be allowed to injure the nation much longer?" The Bible was emancipated at the Reformation; let the Church be emancipated now; and be it your honour to be the first English Premier that laid the foundation of the second Reformation.

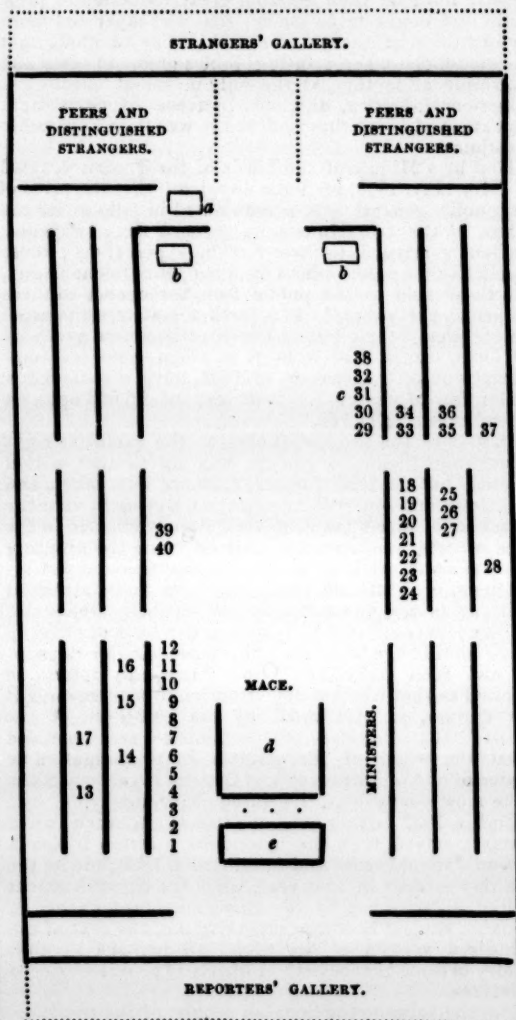
Your decision, my lord, to take up and sift this momentous question, with a settled determination to go wherever truth may lead you—a question involv-

ing political liberty, religious freedom, social concord, free education, missionary operations, and evangelic Christianity, would be hailed by every lover of his country, of truth, peace, and Christianity, as the bright dawning of a day whose genial light should speedily spread over the tribes of men, diffusing freedom and gladness in its course; and whilst the names of your predecessors in office are famous, some for military and naval conquests, for skill in the crisis of national difficulty, and for the rare tact of accomplished leadership; some for the abolition of cruel and oppressive laws, the amelioration of the penal code, and the extension of civil liberty; and some for diminishing material burdens, lessening taxation, and unfettering commerce; your name would shine above theirs, a star of purer lustre, as the emancipator of mind, the reverencer of the rights of human conscience, and the liberator of a large portion of the Church, in the land of your fathers, from the unholy bondage of alliance with the secular power. You are noble and great—here are nobility and greatness incomparably superior to all others. Such, with unfeigned deference, I think is the mission to which events call you; and such certainly is the soul-stirring reward which would crown its faithful discharge.

I have the honour to remain, my Lord,  
Your Lordship's most obedient Servant,  
THOMAS THOMPSON.  
Poundsford Park, Taunton.

SKETCH OF THE FLOOR OF THE HOUSE  
OF COMMONS.

(From Jerrold's Weekly News.)



- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Lord Lincoln.   | 25. Mr. Aglionby.   |
| 2. Mr. Goulburn.   | 26. Mr. Brotherton.   |
| 3. Sir Robert Peel.  | 27. Mr. Duncan.   |
| 4. Mr. Gladstone.  | 28. Col. Thompson.  |
| 5. Sir G. Clerk.   | 29. Sir R. Inglis.  |
| 6. Mr. Stafford.   | 30. (Mr. Roebuck, when a member of the house, used to sit here.)            |
| 7. Mr. Baines.   | 31. Mr. Wakley.   |
| 8. Mr. Newdegate.  | 32. Sir W. Molesworth.  |
| 9. Mr. Herries.  | 33. Mr. Horsman.  |
| 10. Mr. Disraeli.  | 34. Viscount Duncan.  |
| 11. Marquis of Granby.   | 35. Mr. B. Osborne.   |
| 12. Mr. Spooner.   | 36. Mr. G. Thompson.  |
| 13. Sir James Graham.  | 37. Mr. Munz.   |
| 14. Mr. Henley.  | 38. Mr. J. O'Connell.   |
| 15. Mr. Hudson.  | 39. Mr. Anstey.   |
| 16. (Lord G. Bentinck, on being disposed as leader, removed from beside Mr. Disraeli to this bench.) | 40. Mr. Urquhart.   |
| 17. Col. Sibthorp.   | a. Chair of the Serjeant-at-Arms.   |
| 18. Mr. Hume.  | b. Small tables, upon which notes and cards sent in for members are placed. |
| 19. Dr. Bowring.   | c. This part is called "below the gangway."                                 |
| 20. Mr. Bright.  | d. The clerks' table.   |
| 21. Mr. C. Eden.   | e. The Speaker.   |
| 22. Mr. Ewart.   |   |
| 23. Mr. M. Gibson.   |   |
| 24. Mr. W. Brown.  |   |

This exhibits a somewhat empty house, but it points out the localities occupied by the leading men on both sides—men who speak the oftenest and the longest, and to the best and the worst purpose, and whose movements out of doors and sayings within supply a large portion of the stock in trade of the daily newspapers.

**THE TEN HOURS' AGITATION.**—A meeting of factory owners was held at Manchester on Tuesday week, on the subject of the restriction of the hours of labour. The meeting was strictly private, but we learn that a deputation was appointed to wait upon the leading members of the Government, the object being to effect a compromise on the ten hours' question. They propose, on condition of the time being extended to eleven hours, to abandon the system of relays so far as females and young persons under eighteen years of age are concerned.

SIXTY-FIVE LIVES LOST IN A THEATRE  
AT GLASGOW.

About a quarter to 8 on Saturday night, an alarm of fire was given in the gallery of the Theatre Royal, Dunlop-street, Glasgow, which was very crowded in that part of the house. The alarm created at once great excitement in all parts of the theatre, and the audience in the boxes left the house immediately by the wide passages leading from them to the front entrance.

The fire was not at any time of an alarming character, and was suppressed with the greatest ease; but the alarm had circulated in both the galleries; and the audience made frantic efforts to escape by the narrow staircase leading from the gallery entrance, and by other staircases leading into the box passage. The theatre doors apparently open inwards, and to this circumstance the calamity which has occurred may be in some measure ascribed. From the numbers crushed on the staircase behind the entrance leading into the lane, on the north side of the theatre, considerable time elapsed before the door was opened, but the side windows being broken, air was freely admitted; and although a number of persons were more or less injured at this entrance, yet the great loss of life occurred on the staircase leading immediately from the uppermost gallery. The crowd pressing on the staircase, completely jammed the door, while the cries and moans of those nearest to the entrance, and exposed to the severest pressure, were piteous.

Many efforts were made by parties connected with the police, by others connected with the building, and by several gentlemen who had been drawn to the spot, to force open the doors, but it was found impossible. In a very short time after the alarm of fire had been given, three of the fire-engines were on the spot, but their assistance was not necessary. The superintendent of the engines assured the audience who still remained in the pit and lower gallery that there was no danger, and advised them to retire in an orderly manner; but his voice could not reach those who were crowded together on the narrow staircase in the agonies of death, out of sight from the stage, the pit, or the boxes, and out of hearing. The persons remaining in the pit had not the slightest idea of the calamity occurring within the walls.

The firemen lifted out the persons from the staircase, and for some time those taken out exhibited only a few bruises, and were laid down, and many of them walked out; but it soon became evident that much more serious suffering had occurred, for the staircase had been utterly choked up, and many bodies were taken out quite dead; and before the place was cleared, the Garrick Hotel opposite, and every available room in the large theatre, were covered with the dead or the dying. Many of the sufferers had been severely bruised; but, from the appearance of the bodies, it was apparent that death, in almost every case, had been caused by suffocation.

Accommodation for the dead bodies having been procured at the Clyde-street Hospital, the task of removing them soon commenced. There being upwards of sixty dead, this work was accomplished, first by means of omnibuses, and afterwards by hearses, the extent of the calamity not permitting the bodies to be covered or coffined. The dead almost all belong to the working classes, and, from appearances, few of them had received any external injuries. In the struggle many of them had lost their shoes and stockings, and all of them their caps.

In the course of Sunday all the bodies at the hospital—viz., sixty-one in number, were recognized. There are in all sixty-five persons dead, three of whom either expired on the way or immediately after being taken to the infirmary on Saturday evening. A female who was injured and conveyed to the town's hospital on Saturday night died on Sunday, making the total as above. They were all recognised by their friends.

The cause of the alarm, which eventuated in such melancholy results, was a leakage in the block tin gas-pipe which supplies the lights in front of the upper gallery. This pipe, which is about half an inch in diameter, was let into a groove at the angle of the floor with the covering boards which face the front of the gallery. The gas had consequently escaped up into the open space between the front of the gallery and the inside lining; and it is believed was ignited by a match which some one in the front seat of the gallery had used to light his pipe, and then thrown down in a state of ignition.

**THE ASSASSINATIONS AT STANFIELD-HALL.**—The late housekeeper of the accused murderer Rush, who is known as the widow James, but whose real name is Emily Sandford, a single woman, was, on Thursday night, confined of a female child in Wymondham Bridewell, where she has been kept since the committal of Rush, to ensure her attendance at the trial. In the event of her recovery Rush's trial will in all probability take place at the latter end of next month, at the ensuing assizes. Rush occasions considerable uneasiness amongst the authorities at Norwich Castle by his restless conduct, and the singular requests he is constantly making. He has instructed a solicitor to retain a leading counsel of the Norfolk circuit to assist him in points of law that may arise in the course of his trial, but it is understood that he has been unable to obtain one on the conditions imposed, Rush intending to conduct his own case throughout the trial, which, on account of the number of witnesses, is likely to extend over two or three days. The prosecution will be conducted by Mr. Serjeant Byles and Mr. Prendergast. Mrs. Jermy has not yet recovered from her wounds. It has been found that portions of the elbow bone were shot away.



## THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

A public meeting of the inhabitants was held on Thursday evening, in the Chapel of Ease, North Albion-street, Glasgow, to hear addresses from the Secretaries of the Peace Society, Elihu Burritt, and the Rev. Henry Richard, in favour of the motion about to be introduced by Richard Cobden into the House of Commons, for settling national disputes by arbitration instead of by the sword. Baillie David Smith in the chair. The large chapel was crowded in almost every part, and the enthusiasm was intense. Elihu Burritt spoke for above an hour in a strain of philanthropy and benevolence, on the condition and prospects of the civilized world, with reference to this great question of peace. Thoughts that breathed in words that burned streamed from his lips. The peroration was overpoweringly grand and sublime—genius was there—yes, sanctified genius, and the audience felt and acknowledged it in the grave-like stillness, followed by the loud long bursts of gladness and joy. Mr. Richard followed, in a speech which, for eloquence, wit, and pungent satire, we have seldom heard equalled. In the outset he defended his own position, as a minister of the gospel, and censured, in no honied words, his brethren of all denominations, for their criminal apathy in this great question. His remarks on this head were greeted with rapturous applause, unequivocally intimating that the public mind sees and feels and knows how to estimate and reward the inconsistency, yea, the sin, of its religious teachers. He read a letter received by Mr. Burritt from a young friend in Paris, detailing an interview which he had with M. de Lamartine. The sentiments of that great poet and statesman on the peace movement, as therein expressed, were received with deafening plaudits. Mr. Richard also went into the history of the origin and results of nearly all the wars in which Great Britain has been engaged since 1668, and most convincingly demonstrated them to have been unfounded in reason, justice, or common sense, while the enormous waste of blood and treasure they occasioned has no parallel in ancient or modern times. At the close, the draft of a petition to the House of Commons was read by Mr. Andrew Paton, expressing abhorrence of war and the war system, and praying that all national quarrels be in future settled by the decision of a high court of nations. This was approved of, and signed by the Chairman, in the name of the meeting, previous to being forwarded to the city members, Messrs. Macgregor and Hastie, for presentation.

A meeting of a similar character has been held at Edinburgh, which was attended by upwards of 2,000 persons. Amongst the resolutions adopted was the following:—"That as in prosecuting effectively the objects which the Peace Congress Committee have in view much expense must necessarily be incurred—Resolved, that a subscription be now entered into in aid of the funds of that committee." A few names of gentlemen who had already contributed were then read, their contributions amounting to £30.

**SHEFFIELD.**—Since the great public meeting in favour of international arbitration was held in Sheffield, the principles involved in Mr. Cobden's plan have made considerable progress. Workshop petitions have been got up to a considerable extent in that town; newspaper reading-rooms have passed resolutions for expelling those newspapers which would not advocate this movement; public bodies have made the subject a matter of their serious consideration; and on Wednesday, the subject was discussed by a full meeting of the Town Council, when, on the motion of Mr. Commissioner Isaac Scholefield, seconded by Mr. Councillor Kitching, a petition to the House of Commons was adopted unanimously.

**LOUIS BLANC AND THE WHITTINGTON CLUB.**—The Secretary of the Whittington Club writes as follows to the *Times* respecting a paragraph which appeared in that journal, stating that a dinner was given on the 13th inst., at the Whittington Club, to MM. Louis Blanc and Marc Causidière by their friends and admirers, "embracing the names of all the well-known Republicans, Communists, and Socialists, both of the metropolis and of the provinces." "The origin of this notice (says the Secretary) is, that a dinner was given at which MM. Louis Blanc and Causidière, and twenty-four other persons, were present, but it was given by a single member of the club, in his individual capacity, in a private room, and was, to all intents and purposes, a private party, to which publicity ought never to have been given. The Whittington Club is in no respect a political institution; and when, according to the usage of other similar institutions, its rooms are let to the public, or occupied by private parties of its members, the club holds itself entirely free from any participation in the opinions expressed or represented at such meetings. The managing committee, feeling that the paragraph, unless contradicted, is calculated to do the institution most serious injury, declare most strongly that the institution does not identify itself with any party, and is most anxious to avoid the imputation of any such character."

**DISCOVERY OF HIDDEN TREASURE.**—A few days ago one of the farm-servants on the Mains, whilst engaged at work on the hill of Edzell, turned up a jar of coarse earthenware, which on examination was found to be filled with coins, amounting in number to seven hundred. They are all composed of copper, with the exception of nearly a dozen, which are of silver, and about the size of a modern sixpence—the coppers are placks or bodles. The thistle is distinctly impressed on each, and the dates range from 1540 to 1572. —*Montrose Standard.*

## LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

**VALUE OF A HUSBAND.**—In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Thursday, Sophia Tucker recovered £100 compensation from Messrs. Chaplin and Co., the carriers, for the death of her husband, a porter, occasioned by the breaking of tackle, and by a bale, in charge of the defendant's servants, falling on the deceased.

**CASE OF LIBEL.—WAKLEY V. HEALEY AND COOK.**—An action by Mr. Wakley, the Coroner of Middlesex, against two defendants, Healey and Cook, was tried at the Nisi Prius sittings of the Exchequer Court, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday in last week. The action was brought to recover damages for a libel written by Healey, and published by him and Cook in the *Medical Times*, concerning the inquest held by Mr. Wakley in 1846 on the body of John F. White, the hussar who died at Hounslow Barracks not long after receiving a punishment of a hundred and fifty lashes. The libel, which was published in August 1846, accused Mr. Wakley of demagogue arts, and use of improper means to procure a verdict of manslaughter against the military authorities—of tampering with witnesses to influence their testimony. The proceedings were chiefly a sort of rehearing of all the evidence given at the inquest, with additional testimony as to the mode of Mr. Wakley's proceeding. The Rev. Mr. Trimmer, rector of the parish, Mr. Pownall, Mr. Armstrong, and several other Middlesex magistrates, stated their opinion as to the fairness of the inquest. Mr. Mills, the Deputy Coroner, proved details to contradict imputations; Mr. Erasmus Wilson denied on oath that he had divided his fee with the Coroner. The reporter of the inquest negatived the imputation that his report had been concocted with Mr. Wakley. On the other hand, Colonel Shirley, Captain of the Seventh Hussars in 1846, now its Colonel, Colonel Whyte, then Colonel, and Sir D. Baird, a casual spectator at the inquest, stated their opinion that the inquest was conducted with a bias against the military authorities. Sergeant Darling and Farrier Evans, who performed the whipping, stated that their evidence was stopped in the middle by Mr. Wakley, on the ground that it might incriminate themselves; though they wished to say all they knew. The evidence of Matheson and Elworthy, private soldiers, the companions of White, on which the verdict rested, was stated to be false; and the opinion of Mr. E. Wilson was shown to disagree with other professional opinion in regard to the cause of White's death. Mr. Ramsey, auctioneer, was called to prove that Mr. Wakley paid the expenses of a meeting summoned to get up a public testimonial to himself. The evidence of Dr. Hall, the Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, was given in the form of depositions taken at the Cape of Good Hope; and that of Dr. Reid, Regimental Surgeon, in depositions taken at Mauritius: this evidence, and that of Dr. Warren, formerly Surgeon of the Seventh Hussars, and Mr. Horatio Day, who assisted Mr. Erasmus Wilson at the inquest, strongly affirmed the partiality and unfairness of Mr. Wakley's conduct at the inquest. Several surgeons of note—including Mr. Bransby Cooper, Dr. Todd, and Mr. Beaumont—declared that Mr. Wilson's theory of the cause of White's death was deemed by the profession to be unsound. The Jury returned a verdict for Mr. Wakley—damages, £350.

**A BUBBLE RAILWAY.—A WEST INDIAN "CHIEF JUSTICE."**—An action by Mr. Humphrey Brown, M.P. for Tewkesbury, against Lord Albert Conyngham, to recover £370, was tried at the Nisi Prius sittings of the Queen's Bench on Wednesday last. In September, 1845, Lord Albert Conyngham was a Director of the Galway and Ennis Grand Junction Railway Company, one of the schemes set on foot during the railway mania by a Mr. Robert Nicholas Fynn. The plaintiff contracted with the company's directors to survey a part of their road for the sum mentioned; and the trial now turned upon the question whether Lord Albert Conyngham was a party to the making of that contract. The evidence of Mr. Fynn, the secretary, established this point; but Mr. Fynn was subjected to cross-examination. He stated that he had practised at the Irish bar, and been appointed *Chief Justice of Tobago*; but never took his seat, on account of a difference with the Colonial Secretary. He took 500 shares in this company, on which he ought to have paid a deposit of £2 15s. per share: he published a printed statement, in which he appeared as a shareholder who had paid his deposit, though he had never paid a farthing—a broker had promised to pay for him. Mrs. Fynn also held shares. After the dissolution of the company, he offered to leave the country if Lord Albert Conyngham would pay him £200. He would not deny that he asked £365.

Mr. Sergeant Shee: And did not Mr. Palmer say that "he would not assent to any such vile proposition for a moment?"

Witness: He dare not say "vile proposition."

Mr. Sergeant Shee: Why not?

Witness: No man dare use the word "vile" to me!

Mr. Sergeant Shee: Oh, we are not afraid of pistols, Mr. Fynn.

Witness: There is another way of resenting an insult than by pistols. I swear he did not use the word "vile." No man out of this court dare use that word to me, [laughter]. He didn't use such a word, and he dare not.

Mr. Fynn went abroad, and at Paris was cast into prison for debt; but he "got out of prison on the day that Louis Philippe was dethroned, with about 750 more persons." Mr. Fynn having denied that he was offered a shilling to come over here as a witness for the plaintiff, a letter, written by the

plaintiff's attorney, and bearing a memorandum of Mr. Fynn's own indorsement, was put in evidence, which ran in these terms:—

"SIR,—If you are desirous of serving Mr. Brown, and can prove that Lord Albert Conyngham acted as chairman of the Galway and Ennis Junction from the 27th October, 1845, and was present at the time the order was given for taking the traffic, I will on Mr. Brown's behalf undertake to pay £20, upon my subpoenaing you to give evidence, and a further sum of £30, obtaining a verdict against Lord Albert Conyngham."

Lord Denman asked if the plaintiff's case rested solely on evidence "polluted by a contract making the pay of the witness dependent on the verdict to be obtained by his evidence?" Sir Frederick Theisger admitted his difficult position—such evidence could scarcely obtain him a verdict. Some other evidence was called. The special jury found a verdict for the defendant; one of them observing, says the report of the *Morning Post*, that "the jury disbelieved Mr. Fynn on his oath."

**CHARGE OF PERJURY AGAINST THE MARQUIS OF CHANDOS.**—A pending indictment against the Marquis of Chandos, for perjury, excited much interest in the Queen's Bench Nisi Prius Court, during Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, in last week, the days on which it was expected to be brought forward: the charge arose out of proceedings in Chancery connected with the pecuniary embarrassments of the Marquis's father, which lately ended in the sales at Stowe. "Interesting revelations" were anticipated, and the court was crowded by the curious. But, at the calling of the cause on Wednesday, the prosecutor's solicitor was not at his post—"he was gone for papers"—and, in his absence, the prosecuting barrister did not "feel justified" in opening the case. On Lord Denman's direction, the jury immediately returned a verdict of "Not guilty." On this triumphant acquittal, the Marquis rose from his seat, shook hands with his three eminent counsel, and left the court.

**SALE OF A CADETSHIP.**—In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Friday, a trial of some interest, arising out of the illegal sale of a cadetship, which had occupied the court for two days, was brought to a close. The parties implicated were a Mr. Kendall, who was indicted for bargaining with a Mr. Moore for the sale of a cadetship in the East India Company's service, for the sum of £1,000, the appointment being for Mr. Moore's son; and the indictment further charged Mrs. Binkes, wife of Mr. J. M. Binkes, Mrs. Linley, wife of Mr. G. Linley, Mr. Moore, the father of the party for whom the cadetship was obtained, and Mr. George Bickley, attorney, with unlawfully aiding and abetting the said Kendall in committing the offence. It appeared that the cadetship was obtained on the nomination of the Earl of Ripon, his lordship having been induced to make the appointment at the instance of Lady Ripon, who was influenced to ask for it by Mrs. Binkes; the other parties were more or less mixed up with the affair. The jury, after being absent from court a considerable time, returning with a verdict of guilty against all the defendants upon the first transaction, except Bickley; and guilty against all the defendants on the second transaction, except Mrs. Linley.

**A NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT.**—The Mayor of Liverpool and his lady gave a *soirée*, or *conversations*, at the Town-hall, on Tuesday evening week, at which about 1,400 ladies and gentlemen were present. One of the most interesting attractions of the evening is said to have been the working of the electric telegraph, the introduction of which novel invention of scientific skill had been effected by a line of wires from the office of the Electric Telegraph Company to the front of the Town-hall, and so on through the windows of the centre drawing-room. All the apparatus of the Electric Company had been perfectly arranged for the purpose, and the instrument was worked with as much ease and regularity as in the office itself. By this novel arrangement, guests had an opportunity, at any time during the evening, of communicating with their friends at Manchester, Birmingham, Rugby, or London. The company, moreover, were informed at intervals what was taking place in the Houses of Parliament, the names of the members who were speaking at the moment, and upon what subjects they were addressing the Legislature. The first communication, which took place at half-past nine o'clock, informed the company that Colonel Sibthorp had just given notice of a motion for the reduction of the salaries of Ministers of one-half. A subsequent communication, received at ten o'clock, stated that Lord John Russell had given notice, that he should move for a bill to alter the oaths to be taken by members of Parliament. A third communication, received about half-past ten, was to the effect, that Sir George Grey had moved for leave to continue the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland, and that Mr. John O'Connell had vehemently opposed it. Similar communications were received during the whole of the evening, at short intervals; and, altogether, the amusement thus afforded by this portion of the evening's entertainment was exceedingly interesting to the company. The printing telegraph was also in active operation, and, by its wonderful workings and lightning-like communications, perfectly astonished every one present.

The inquest on the bodies of the five persons who lost their lives in the fire at Spitalfields terminated on Friday, but without bringing home the supposed act of incendiarism to the person suspected. The verdict stated that there was not sufficient evidence to show how the fire originated.

The *Cambridge Advertiser* thinks that California will be literally pocketed before it is peopled.



## COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

Amongst the guests during the past week at Buckingham Palace have been the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Carlisle, the Marquis of Breadalbane, Lord Palmerston, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and the French, Belgian, and Turkish ambassadors.

We understand that the vacant Garter will be conferred upon Earl Spencer.—*Times*.

CAPTAIN KELLET, R.N., has been suddenly ordered out to Behring's Straits, in search of the expedition under the command of Sir John Franklin.—*Clonmel Chronicle*.

"LADY FRANKLIN," says the *Standard*, "with all the fervour of a devoted wife, is at present engaged in a pious pilgrimage to the ports whence the whale ships are likely to proceed to Davis's Straits, with a view to plead her anxieties and distresses, and to animate the daring and generous commanders of these ships in her cause." The friends and relations of persons serving on board the "Erebus," "Terror," "Enterprise," and "Investigator," should send letters to the Admiralty before the 20th inst.: the letters will be sent out by some of the whalers now about to depart on their voyage, Sir James Ross intending to despatch one of his ships to the whaling-stations for the chance of home news and instructions.

We understand that the Rev. George Gillfillan, of Dundee, was offered the chair of English literature in one of the new Irish Colleges, but declined to accept it, for love to his profession, and attachment to his congregation.—*Perth Advertiser*.

MEASURES FOR IRELAND.—At a meeting of Irish members, on Friday, it was stated that Lord John Russell had addressed the Poor-law Committee, and it was believed from his remarks that the measures Ministers would propose would be the following:—That as regards the area of taxation, or rather rate-paying, the recommendations of the boundary commissions as far as regarded the proposed alterations in the unions and electoral districts would be adopted. That in future the electoral district poor's rate should not exceed the sum of 6s. in the pound per annum. If, however, from the pressure of destitution the necessary expenditure for the relief of the poor should exceed the sum, then there should be imposed a general union rate not exceeding 2s. in the pound per annum. Then, if, unfortunately, the 6s. rate and the 2s. union rate were not found adequate to meet the expenditure, there should be a further rating imposed on the whole landed property of Ireland for a period of two years, such general rate not to exceed sixpence in the pound, and the Government calculated that this sixpenny assessment, making allowance for non-payment by distressed districts, would realize from £250,000 to £300,000. That valuations should take place periodically, and at intervals of every seven or ten years. That boards of guardians should be empowered to excuse an incoming tenant from payment of arrears of poor's rate which had accrued on property not occupied during the previous twelve months; and that with the view of facilitating the emigration of the poor of any electoral district to the British colonies, the guardians under certain circumstances, and on requisition being made by the ratepayers, should have the power to strike a rate not exceeding 2s. 6d. in the pound for the purpose of covering the necessary expenses of emigration, including subsistence on the voyage.

NEW QUEEN'S COUNSEL.—It is understood in Westminster-hall that the following gentlemen are about to be raised to the rank of Queen's Counsel: Messrs. Malins, Lloyd, Calvert, and R. Palmer, of the Chancery Bar; and Messrs. Keating, Greenwood, Hope, and Kinglake, of the Common Law Courts.—*Observer*.

REDUCTIONS IN THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—The Board of Ordnance have resolved to effect a very considerable reduction in the various departments under their control. The clerks at the Tower and Pall-mall are to be reduced to a considerable extent. In one department alone, that of the clerk of the ordnance, twelve clerks are to be reduced, and in all nearly fifty clerks are to leave the two departments. The senior clerks are to be superannuated, and their vacancies filled up out of the junior classes, but the places held by the latter are not to be filled up. The Board of Ordnance also intend visiting the royal arsenal next week, with the view of ascertaining what reductions can be made in the various departments. It is expected that several clerks in the storekeepers' departments will be superannuated, the number at present being twelve permanent and two temporary clerks, whilst during the war the established number was only four.

MONSTER VISIT OF ENGLISHMEN TO PARIS.—An association of gentlemen is now in the course of formation, and will be speedily formed, for the purpose of returning, on "the most extensive scale," the visit of the French National Guards to London. In less than a month, several thousand Englishmen will proceed to Paris, and remain there for a week. In order to secure the necessary accommodation and regularity, whole hotels will be hired at Paris, special trains on the railways in both countries engaged, and steam-boats chartered for the occasion.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.—Amongst the miscellaneous proceedings of the United States Congress are projects to establish a telegraphic communication across the Atlantic to Europe, to form a similar line across the American continent, and also a project to form a line of railway from the Lakes of Michigan to the Pacific.

## LITERATURE.

*The Life and Times of John Calvin, the Great Reformer.* Translated from the German of PAUL HENRY, D.D., Minister and Seminary Inspector in Berlin, by HENRY STEBBING, D.D., F.R.S. In Two Vols. London: Whitaker and Co., Ave Maria-lane.

THIS is an attempt made by Dr. Henry to raise a monument in some respects worthy of the piety and genius of a Reformer deserving of large honour. So far from addressing himself to this work in a hasty manner, twenty long years have passed between its commencement and its close. It must be acknowledged, that foreign biography has done extremely little for John Calvin: neither Switzerland nor France has produced anything worthy of his fame. England and Scotland have alone done him any justice. We should rejoice could we believe, that the publication of such a biography, written for the German, might awaken that nation from its rationalistic dreams, and infuse into it the spirituality of a vital religion.

It is not possible for us to follow this work throughout. That it possesses great comprehensiveness, displays much labour, and exhibits force mingled occasionally with no small abruptness, is unquestionable. Between the physiognomy of Luther on the one hand, and Calvin on the other, there was the most palpable difference. Luther's face was open and joyous. Calvin's acute and melancholy. A similar distinction characterised the men. Luther was full of Christ, honest, manly feeling—a hero for a crowd, skilful in detecting the tinder of the human heart, and applying to it the light of his own enthusiasm. Calvin, on the other hand, though by no means destitute of zeal, was the scholar, and, to a considerable extent, the statesman; sagacious in his views; not soon over-reached; a lover of truth for its own sake; sincere, self-denying, but liable to be tempted on the side of harshness and intolerance.

We regret to observe, that in his third chapter Dr. Henry seems not at all to understand the views of the Anabaptists of that day, as indeed neither did Calvin himself. Indeed, it is evident that Dr. Henry's views sympathize strongly with the Presbyterian form of church rule.

The sketch of the History of Geneva, contained in the sixth chapter, will be read with no little interest, and Dr. Henry does full justice to Calvin's high eminence as a commentator. The following paragraph will enable the reader to estimate the power of the biographer:—

"If it be asked whether Calvin had the creative mind of Luther, or only the talent to employ what had been already found, I reply,—the life of Calvin answers to that of Luther as the focus of one eclipse to the other; or, the one sets the pendulum of the new life in motion, the other sends it back, and thence the whole work is carried forward. The one man had as much original force as the other. Calvin thoroughly considered the Reformation, promoted it according to his own principles, and was as creative as Luther, but his activity was not attended with the same renown. He was the second in the field, and his spiritual energy is less easily understood. We may indeed assert, that he not only formed that contrast to Luther, which the latter could not find in Zwingli's spirit, but also that, after Luther, his appearance in France at this time was necessary. In Germany his labours would not have been blessed. He was raised to become the Reformer of the South. It has occurred to me, in considering the peculiarities of these two men, that Calvin might have been regarded as better adapted to Germany, and Luther to France. But as far as the world is concerned, what a wonderfully different turn would have been given to the whole affair? It would not, however, have been a happy one. The formation of the two people would have been altogether changed; another history would have been presented to our observation, but no reformation. We should have had to read only of a popular convulsion, followed by irregular and partial changes. It is highly probable that Luther would have atoned for his rashness at the stake; that France would suddenly have become Protestant, and an quickly have relapsed. There was something, indeed, in his personal character very attractive to the French, and especially to the King, on whose conversion to the new doctrines that of the court and of the nation itself obviously depended. His bold, chivalrous nature, his vehement bearing, the richness of his imagination, his haughtiness, and even his outward appearance, so fitted for his work, would have created in France the most powerful impression in his favour. His mental character was, it is true, simply German; but the French people, as their old language in its profound harmony well proves, had not then become strange to this spirit. Still the nation would never have been permanently converted through any vain enthusiasm for shining personal qualities.

"Calvin, on the other hand, of a thoughtful, practical disposition, impressed with the purest love of duty, and always reducing his ideas and plans to practice, would have experienced in Germany great contradiction to his understanding, learning, and solidity. His failings might probably have been forgiven. The main feature in his character, as we have often remarked, was truthfulness even in the least matter. Thence his strictness and his prudent thought, so very much opposed to the French mind, as it was then already beginning to be formed. And thence the fact, that his own country people, even to the present day, but badly understand him, while the Germans feel so much admiration and respect for his merits. Then his humble mode of living, which renders him so worthy of love in our eyes, is altogether without interest to the French. Luther's lively frolic humour, on the contrary; his love of jesting; his taste not disinclined to social pleasures, were altogether adapted to the South. Bossuet himself, who angrily con-

demns him, seems to have imbibed, in spite of his judgment, a sort of admiration and friendship for him, which every now and then gleam forth. The stern Calvin would, again, have prospered in Germany as a mighty judge of morals: he would have made the Saxons feel the yoke of discipline, and would probably have established, in spite of all difficulties, the free Presbyterian constitution which Luther rejected, and which would, there is little doubt, have soon been dissolved, like that which Philip of Hesse in vain endeavoured to introduce into his states.

"Thus, both Calvin and Luther would probably have been admired, for their personal qualities, by the foreign people; but they would never have become the reformers of their land. Hence the ruling wisdom of the Lord found it good to send the fervent, active man to the earnest, quiet, inquiring people, giving him the feeling of an inner life; and the thinking, morally influential reformer, as a check to the light, cheerful, volatile people of the South. And the secret judgment of God might be here at work. It might be ordained that salvation should proceed from Germany; that from Germany the Papal power should receive its chastisement, for all the evil which it had brought upon the land and the empire; that France, on the other hand, should suffer heavy punishment for its persecution of the faith, and because it cast away the restraints of Calvinism, should descend, step by step, from unbelief to the lowest moral degradation, till, every righteous principle being sacrificed, it should see its bright lilies, drunk with blood, fade away, and only recover its proper spirit and its greatness, when it should learn to love this, so little understood, but holy, and God-sent doctrine."

Calvin's system of church discipline was, as all must lament, a reproduction of the abrogated laws of Moses applied with unsparing severity. It is to this original error, more than to the bitterness with which Servetus was regarded as an individual, though that element was by no means wanting, that we must trace the "damned spot" which rests upon his memory regarding the murder of Servetus. But we must bring our observations to a close. These volumes are truly valuable, although the intelligent reader must think them over for himself. There are some inaccuracies, and many mistaken views; but the work is an important contribution to the history of the Reformation.

*American Scenes and Christian Slavery: a Recent Tour of Four Thousand Miles in the United States.* By E. DAVIES, late Minister of Mission Chapel, New Amsterdam, Berbice. London: Snow, Paternoster-row.

THIS is a work full of instruction, amusement, and variety; an admirable companion for a rainy day; suitable for book societies of all grades; abounding in narrative, strongly and graphically written; not very fastidious in style and manner, but exhibiting everywhere a heart full of benevolence in behalf of the slave, and presenting the religious portion of the United States in no very enviable view with regard to that subject. Our time does not this week allow us to make many extracts, though there are a thousand extractable portions. Mr. Davies is certainly not an enthusiast in favour of the Americans, nor can we wonder that he finds more room for strictures than for praise. The following is a specimen. It describes a sale of black and coloured people:—

"There must have been from 70 to 100, varying from fifteen to thirty years of age. All (both men and women) were well-dressed, to set them off to the best advantage, as is always the case at these sales. Several of the coloured girls, evidently the daughters of white men, had their sewing-work with them, as evidence of their skill in that department. The whole were arranged under a kind of verandah, having a foot-bench to stand upon, and their backs resting against the wall. None were in any way tied or chained; but two white men (soul-drivers, I suppose) were sauntering about in front of them, each with a cigar in his mouth, a whip under his arm, and his hands in his pockets, looking up for purchasers. In its external aspect, the exhibition was not altogether unlike what I have sometimes seen in England, where some wandering Italian has ranged against a wall his bronzed figures of distinguished men. It was between twelve and one in the day; but there was no crowd—not even a single boy or girl looking on—so common and every-day was the character of the scene. As we moved along in front of this sable row, one of the white attendants (though my wife had hold of my arm) said to me, with all the nonchalance of a Smithfield cattle-drover, 'Looking out for a few niggers this morning?' Never did I feel my manhood so insulted. My indignation burned for expression. But I endeavoured to affect indifference, and answered in a don't-care sort of tone, 'No, I am not particularly in want of any to-day.' I could scarcely finish the sentence—emotion checked my utterance. I passed on, gazing at the troop of degraded human beings till my eyes became so filled with tears that I was compelled to turn my face another way. Though I anticipated such scenes, and had tried to prepare my mind for them, yet now that they were actually before me, I was completely overcome, and was obliged to seek a place to sit down while I composed my feelings. With what sentiments my companion beheld the scene, I will leave you to conjecture."

"It was Saturday morning, and with my professional habits, I naturally thought of the many divines in that very city, who were at that moment shut up in their studies preparing their discourses for the morrow. I wished I had them all before me. I could have given every one of them a text to preach upon. I would have said, 'Gentlemen, see there, and blush for your fellow-citizens. See there! and never again talk of American liberty! See there! and lift up your voices like so many trumpets against this enormity! See there! and in the face of persecution, poverty, imprisonment, and if needs be, even death itself, bear your faithful testimony, and cease not, until this foul stain be wiped away from your national escutcheon. Dr. S., to-morrow morning let this be your text, 'Where is Abel thy brother?' Dr. H., let your discourse be founded on Exodus xxi. 16, 'And he that stealeth a man and



sellet him, or if he be found in his hand, he shall surely be put to death." You, the Rev. Mr. C., let your gay and wealthy congregation be edified with a solemn and impressive sermon on Isaiah lviii. 6, "Is not this the fast that I have chosen, to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke?" And you, the Rev. Mr. H., let your hearers have a full and faithful exposition of that law which is fulfilled in one word, even in this—"Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself."

**Roger of Wendover's Flowers of History—The History of England from the Descent of the Saxons to A.D. 1235.** By J. A. GILES, D.C.L. In Two Vols. Vol. I. Henry Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden.

THIS work has usually passed under the name of Matthew of Paris. It has, however, been discovered that Matthew of Paris is not its original author. It seems to have been the custom in ancient monasteries, when an old history was transcribed, to enlarge the narrative down to existing times. For the enlargement of this history alone Matthew of Paris is responsible; the rest of his work being mainly a transcription of Roger de Wendover's Chronicle, with the addition, now and then, of a paragraph of his own. In vain do we try to gain information respecting this Roger de Wendover. He lived in the time of John, and obtained the rank of prior, from which he was deposed on a charge of wasting the funds of his priory by his extravagance. Those who desire to learn how the bodies of Saint Benedict, and of the blessed Scholastica, were miraculously removed from Casino to Fleury; or how fetters would not hold a soldier of Egfrid's, when masses were being said for him under the notion that he was dead; or how Driehshelm was restored to life from purgatory, and gave an account of what was passing there; or how the venerable Bede dies triumphantly; or how St. Alban's tomb was pointed out by a light from heaven; or how King Alfred was comforted by St. Neot, and was distinguished by his virtues; or how Charles le Gros had a vision of purgatory; or how William, Duke of Normandy, arrived in England; or how the early crusades were carried on, &c. &c. &c., will be interested in perusing this volume.

**Lateinos, "the Mark or the Name of the Beast having seven heads and ten horns," &c. &c.** By the Rev. R. RABETT, M.A. London: W. E. Painter, Strand.

THIS is a work full of ability and learning. We say nothing of its main positions, not having been yet appointed to any theological chair; but we will say that every student of prophetic interpretation will do well to consult Mr. Rabett's volume. In the closing chapter are strictures upon Dr. Thom's recent volume, of which he thus speaks:—"Meanwhile, my firm conviction is, that the two modern conjectures of Dr. Thom must, of necessity, be added to, and classed with, that heterogeneous 'List or Catalogue' of a hundred other hy-gone, feigned, and useless words, epithets, names, titles, and sentences, which have been so constantly brought before the public in a variety of languages, under the sickening plea of their being the solution of St. John's enigma."

**Cosmos: a Sketch of the Physical Description of the Universe.** By ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT. Translated from the German by E. C. OTTE. 2 vols. London: H. G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden.

THIS work has been previously before the public eye, although it is now presented in a shape of marvellous cheapness. "The notes are much enlarged, and conveniently placed beneath the text, instead of at the end of the volume as heretofore; the foreign measures are converted into corresponding English terms; the author's analytical summaries are now for the first time translated; and a complete index is given at the end of each volume. This edition likewise contains many passages, some amounting to whole pages, previously omitted." The contents of these volumes occupy a large range of subjects, and the character of the work is altogether grave, scientific, and comprehensive, not without some deviations which characterise German rationalism, and detract in our estimation, from the high value which this production would otherwise possess. After two or three prefaces an elaborate introduction constitutes the prologue, which is succeeded by a "general review of natural phenomena. Astronomy, geognosy, magnetism, meteorology, climatology, hygrometry, organic life, and geography of plants and animals, man in his races and language," in which we encounter some suspicious materials, constitute the contents of the first volume. In speaking of questionable matter, it is, however, only fair to say that the publisher has himself directed attention to it, not conceiving it his duty "to suppress a single particle."

The second volume is of a somewhat different character. It contains a history of the physical contemplation of the universe in its progressive developments and successive epochs. This is, in fact, a history of geography. It contains also a treatise on landscape painting, considered in

relation to its history and progress. The volume goes on with a history of astronomy, alike comprehensive and profound; a recapitulation concludes the whole.

Cosmos, in good hands, will prove a work of enlarged value. We cannot so entirely commend it as we wish it were in our power to do.

The Reviewer desires also to acknowledge the following works:—

**Smith's Canadian Gazetteer, with Maps, &c.** London: Aylott and Jones.—This work, dedicated to Lord Metcalfe, is described as being the first Gazetteer of Canada West. It must have cost great pains to compile such a work, and each emigrant to that district will find it valuable. — *Sceptical Doubts Examined.* By a MEDICAL PRACTITIONER. Edinburgh: Oliphant and Sons.—We think very highly of this small volume. It touches the modern forms of infidelity with power and success. It is a most appropriate present for elder boys. — *The Rock of Israel; or, a Word to the Distrustful.* London: A. Hall and Co.—A pastoral tract, combining piety with pertinence.

### LITERARY MISCELLANY.

**WHIGS.**—Different accounts are given of the origin of this word. Burnet in his "History of his Own Time" (i. 43), under the year 1648, says:—"The south-west counties of Scotland have seldom corn enough to serve them round the year; and the northern parts producing more than they need, those in the west came in the summer to buy at Leith the stores that came from the north; and from a word *whiggam*, used in driving their horses, all that drove were called *whiggamors*, and shorter, *whiggs*. Now, in that year, after the news came down of Duke Hamilton's defeat, the ministers animated their people to rise and march to Edinburgh; and they came up marching on the head of their parishes, with an unheard of fury, praying and preaching all the way as they came. The Marquis of Argyre and his party came and bearded them, they being about 6,000. This was called the whiggamors' inroad; and ever after that all who opposed the court came, in contempt, to be called *Whiggs*; and from Scotland the word was brought into England, where it is now one of our unhappy terms of distinction.

**MOSQUITOS IN THE DESERT.**—The first night I did a very green thing in the way of encamping. I pitched in a green and pleasant spot, beside a well of water, and was the victim of a host of ferocious mosquitos, without even the miserable satisfaction attending a state of civilization, of taking revenge upon the fat ones on the walls in the morning. Levinge's apparatus is an effectual protection against the assaults of all sorts of vermin; but a traveller who is journeying alone does not always feel so much at home as to shut himself up in a bag at night, but is more disposed to imitate the knights of Branksome, who

"Took their rest  
With corslet braced."

The Desert mosquitos, by the way, were far more rapacious than the civilized ones. There was none of the *finessing* of the town gentry—no swindling you out of your blood. It was regular highway robbery. They were complete Bedouins. In passing the old well at Katieh, we were encompassed by swarms. As I stooped to gather a flower, in a moment three were upon my hand, and in the same instant their teeth were in my flesh, and I had the consolation of putting my finger on each of them in succession. This they did not seem to have altogether calculated upon. They had obviously been accustomed to animals with tails only. How different were these unsophisticated little things to the civilized mosquitos, which, wary as they are hungry, are off if you do but lift your little finger. I might have exclaimed with the poet, as my hand smarted with their bites, though not in exactly the same sense as he intended:—

"They're so unacquainted with man,  
Their tameness is shocking to me."

I always took good care in future to avoid encamping near anything that looked at all like an oasis, and selected the barest bit of sand I could meet with. For the vermin avoid the earth's clean skin, and nestle among the blankets of vegetation. It is there the sweat of the fat earth evaporates under the hot sun, in the shape of clouds of mosquitos and swarms of all sorts of insects. But not the mighty sun himself can wring life out of the pure, undefiled, undecaying sand. No vile creeping things molest you there. Your only visitors are the huge black beetles that Mrs. Romer is so fond of. Far away in the distance you hear his horn of defiance, as the black knight spies the light gleaming from your encampment. Now the sound comes nearer and nearer; presently you hear him sweeping round and round your tent; and, at last, in he charges full tilt against the glass of your lantern, and falls crackling to the ground. Then you kick him out; anon, he comes bounding in again, and—returns no more.—*The Pipe of Repose.*

**HEALTHY NOTIONS TOUCHING WORK.**—From whence originated the idea that it was derogatory to a lady's dignity, or a blot upon the female character, to labour? and who was the first to say, sneeringly, "Oh, she works for a living?" Surely, such ideas and expressions ought not to grow on republican soil. The time has been when ladies of the first rank were accustomed to busy themselves in domestic employment. Homer tells us of princesses who used to draw water from the springs, and wash with their

own hands the finest of the linen of their respective families. The famous Lucretia used to spin in the midst of her attendants; and the wife of Ulysses, after the siege of Troy, employed herself in weaving until her husband returned to Ithaca. And in later times, the wife of George III., of England, has been represented as spending an evening in hemming pocket-handkerchiefs, while her daughter Mary sat in a corner darning stockings. Few American fortunes will support a woman who is above the calls of her family; and a man of sense, in choosing a companion to jog with him through all the up-hills of life, would sooner choose one who had to work for a living, than one who thought it beneath her to soil her pretty hands with manual labour, although she possessed her thousands. To be able to earn one's living by labouring with her own hands, should be reckoned among female accomplishments; and I hope the time is not far distant when none of my countrywomen will be ashamed to have it known that they are better versed in usefulness, than they are in mental accomplishments.—*The Lowell Offering.*

**THOMAS CAMPBELL'S IDEA OF POSTHUMOUS FAME.**—When I think of the existence I shall commence when the stone is laid above my head, how can literary fame appear to me—to any one, but as nothing? I believe when I am gone justice will be done to me in this way, that I was a pure writer. It is an inexpressible comfort at my time of life, to be able to look back and feel that I have not written one line against religion or virtue.

**COURTEOUSNESS.**—There is a set of people whom I cannot bear—the pinks of fashionable propriety—whose every word is precise, and whose every movement is unexceptionable; but who, though versed in all the categories of polite behaviour, have not a particle of soul or of cordiality about them. We allow that their manners may be abundantly correct. There may be elegance in every gesture and gracefulness in every position—not a smile out of place, and not a step that would not bear the measurement of the severest scrutiny. This is all very fine; but what I want is the heart and the gaiety of social intercourse—the frankness that spreads ease and animation around it—the eye that speaks affability to all, that chases timidity from every bosom, and tells every man in the company to be confident and happy. This is what I conceive to be the virtue of the text, and not the sickening formality of those who walk by rule, and would reduce the whole of human life to a wire-bound system of misery and constraint.—*Dr. Chalmers' Sermons in Posthumous Works.*

### GLEANINGS.

From an official return, it appears that, on the 6th of January last, the dividends due by the Bank of England, and not demanded, that is, for which no claimants appear, amounted to the sum of £1,047,207. Strange indeed! So many people wanting money, and so much money wanting owners.

**BETTER THAN GOLD.**—The Senior Wrangler of this year, Mr. Pell, is a native of California. It is singular that he should have won the highest prize in an English university just at the moment when the land of his birth is holding out its glittering, but too many will find, its delusive prizes to all the idlers of the world.

**AMERICAN NAMES.**—There are in the United States, amongst the post-office towns—12 Albanys, 12 Bostons, 13 Bristols, 8 Brightons, 16 Cambridges, 24 Chesters, 20 Camdens, 14 Canasans, 22 Dovers, 6 Dublins, 8 Durhams, 9 Exeters, 18 Fairfields, 12 Goshens, 7 Leeds, 8 Lincolns, 9 Newports, 23 Lebanons, 11 Lancasters, 20 Manchesters, 12 Londons (but not quite so large), 16 Rochesters, 19 Oxfords, 15 Plymouths, 26 Richmonds, 40 Salems, 17 Windsors, and 16 Yorks.

In the *Times* an advertisement lately appeared, offering apartments "about two hundred yards from the sea, of which it commands a beautiful view, as also an extensive landscape consisting of four bed rooms and a dining room."

It is stated that M. Flandin has discovered a process by which the flour of horse chesnuts can be divested of its bitter taste, and rendered white and equal in every respect to potato flour, by reducing it to a pulp, and adding a 50th part of carbonate of soda.

In an article on the necessity of medical provident institutions, a correspondent of the *Medical Times* says:—"In Great Britain alone nearly 30,000 medical men toil without amassing a competency for old age."

**RETURNING THE PENNY.**—A house in Liverpool has received a large consignment of English copper money from the United States, the coin, taken out by emigrants, having accumulated there throughout many years, till it became of sufficient bulk to be worth sending home.

**THE SOURCES FROM WHENCE THE SUPPORT OF WAR IS DRAWN.**—"The pomp of war is sustained by the widow's mite, and deducted from the labourer's scanty pay."—*Times.*

The *Morning Post* applies a well-known rhyme (slightly altered) to the givings-way of the Whig ministers when beaten, or likely to be beaten—  
A woman, a spaniel, and a ministry,  
The more you beat them, the better they be.

Alderman Hooper, late Lord Mayor of London, has received from Paris a medal commemorative of the visit of the National Guards to the former city, and of the kindness which he showed them.

**MISERIES OF AUTHORS.**—"Now, then, Thomas, what are you burning off my writing table there?" "Only the paper what's written all over, sir: I aint touched the clean."

An Edinburgh correspondent of the *Daily News* observes:—"A remarkable instance of the eccentricity of the cholera is, that whilst extending its ravages in eastern, western, and southern directions, it has not yet gone northward, scarcely a single case having occurred north of the Frith of Forth, notwithstanding the constant intercourse between both sides of the estuary."



There were great takes of mackerel at Plymouth last week. On Thursday upwards of 3,000 hampers (each containing about 120 fish) were forwarded by railway to London, Bath, &c., besides from 300,000 to 400,000 fish sold to French barques.

"This last £50,000," remarks the *Times*, "is only a two-hundredth part of what we have given or 'lent' to Ireland since the famine set in; yet, for one reason or other, it makes more stir than all the rest put together."

**LORD BROUGHAM IN A NEW CHARACTER.**—It is well known that his lordship moves about in the House of Lords like a restless spirit. The other day he spoke from the bench of bishops; on which the Duke of Richmond, who was the next speaker, said he entirely concurred in the observations of the right rev. and learned prelate.

Mr. William Whitcomb states, in a letter to the *Times*, that on the Commercial-road, London (the street in which he lives), there are thirty toll-bars within the distance of a mile, and upwards of 200 streets are obstructed by posts to force the public into the net of the trustees. "In the port of London," he observes, "this is truly a national disgrace."

**STATISTICS OF JOURNALISM.**—Between February, 1848, and the same month in 1849, there have been thirty-five new journals started in England, nineteen stamped, and sixteen unstamped; of these, thirteen have now ceased to appear, viz., eight stamped and five unstamped. Four others, of former years, have also disappeared during the same period.

**THE POPE.**—A lady, noted for her kind feeling, on hearing that the Pope was a fugitive from Rome, exclaimed, "Poor old man! has he got any family?" On the matter being explained to her, she added, "Well, I hope he'll marry now."

This advertisement appears in the *Dublin Saunders*: "A high-bred brown horse, 4 yr. old, 15 2 hands, a good hunter and roadster; or, would make a splendid fighting horse." The *Ulster Gazette* remarks: "His breeding is not stated, but it is probable he is by Brian Boru."

**HENRY VINCENT AND THE NEWPORT TOWN COUNCIL.**—A motion was submitted last week to the Newport Town Council, to the effect that Mr. Henry Vincent should have the use of the Town Hall upon the usual terms, for the purpose of delivering a course of six lectures on the Commonwealth. The motion was met with so much opposition that it was withdrawn. On this the *Principality* remarks:—"Because Mr. Vincent holds political views contrary to those of the gentlemen in authority, why should he be proscribed? If his views are erroneous, proscription will never make them right; but it will do this, it will make the masses sympathize the more deeply with the man that is thus ostracised, and wed them the more firmly to his opinions. We speak advisedly when we say that there is not a man in the British empire doing so great a social good as Mr. Vincent. With a fervent, soul-stirring eloquence, he wields an incredible power over the audiences he addresses. That power he does not exercise to inflame the passions, but rather to awaken up a manly and sustained energy in the cause of Peace and Progress. Wherever he goes he gives form to public opinion; from the fire of his burning eloquence it comes forth purified and consolidated. He educes popular enthusiasm, it is true, but he directs it in a channel which in itself proves a safeguard to society against the wanton attacks of furious mobs."

#### BIRTHS.

Feb. 14, at 38, Gloucester-square, the wife of J. P. KAY SHUTTLEWORTH, Esq., of a son.

Feb. 14, at Buckingham-villa, Clifton, the lady of SOLOMON LEONARD, Esq., of a son.

Feb. 18, at Lower Clapton, Mrs. SAMUEL MORLEY, of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

Feb. 7, at the Independent Chapel, Barking, by the Rev. G. CORNEY, Mr. WILLIAM ROBSON, draper, of Woolwich, to ROSS, eldest daughter of J. HARRIS, Esq., smack owner, and one of the deacons of that place of worship.

Feb. 10, at the Parish Church, in the borough of Eye, Mr. J. O. SUTTON, of Hull, to ELIZA, daughter of Mr. J. RAMPLING, of the former place.

Feb. 10, at Farringdon, by the Rev. R. SOPER, Mr. JOHN EDWARD HEMMING, of Highworth, to Miss MARGARET ELLIS JEFFRY, of Farringdon.

Feb. 10, at St. Paul's Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Edinburgh, the Rev. FRANKLIN TONKIN, diocesan missionary, youngest son of the Rev. N. Tonkin, of Leland Vicarage, Cornwall, to BEATRICE, youngest daughter of the late Captain JOHNSON, R.N., of Saling-hall, Essex.

Feb. 12, in the Independent Chapel, Chesterfield, by the Rev. W. Blandy, Mr. ARTHUR BUNTING, of Hasland, to Miss BARNES, of Chesterfield.

Feb. 13, at Brunswick-square Chapel, Bristol, by the Rev. T. Haynes, Mr. W. V. CORNISH to Miss FLORENCE NASH, of the city of Bristol.

#### DEATHS.

Feb. 3, at 23, Aldgate, aged 33, MARY, the dearly beloved wife of Mr. W. HEMS.

Feb. 6, at her residence, 15, Chesham-place, ANNA, Dowager Marchioness of DONEGAL.

Feb. 6, in her 90th year, Mrs. FRANCES GYLES, Henwick-hill, Worcester.

Feb. 7, at her residence, in Hull, aged 56 years, Mrs. SUTTON, wife of Mr. William Sisson, and sister of the late Rev. Edward Hare.

Feb. 10, at Tottenham, RACHAEL STACEY.

Feb. 10, at his residence, No. 15, South-street, Finsbury-square, in his 86th year, MICHAEL JOSEPH, Esq. His eminence as a Hebraist placed him foremost in the ranks of Jewish literature.

Feb. 12, at Weymouth, aged 14 years, Prince CLARENCE, son of the late, and brother to the present, King of the Mosquito territory.

Feb. 14, in his 81st year, Mr. JOSEPH WATSON, of Christopher-street, Finsbury.

Feb. 14, at the advanced age of 91, the Hon. Mrs. CAVENDISH BRADSHAW.

Feb. 14, aged 38 years, the Rev. JOHN HUGHES, the beloved minister of Doyley-lane Chapel, near Huddersfield. His illness, which was protracted, he bore with resignation, and at length fell asleep amid the tears of an affectionate people, to whom for seven years he had been increasingly useful.

Feb. 14, at Downing-house, Lechlade, universally regretted, the Rev. J. H. CRUMP, M.A., minister of the Independent Chapel in that town, and late chaplain of the Protestant Dissenters' Collegiate School, Mill-hill, Middlesex.

Feb. 17, at Watfield, aged 73 years, GEORGE MALLOWS, Esq. He was the grandson of the late learned Thomas Harmer, author of "Observations," &c.

## MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The Stock Market has been very animated during the past week, but the variations in prices have been both frequent and material. Since the settlement of the last account this day week quotations have been almost continually tending downwards. The cause of this is only the unusual and rapid rise which took place previous to the settlement, and evinces again the speculative character of the transactions. The following will show, better than a detailed statement, the progress of the funds since our last:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	94½	93½	93½	93	93	93
Cons. for Acct.	94½	94½	94½	94	93	93
3 per Ct. Red.	92½	94	94½	93	93	93
New 4 per Ct.						
Annuities...	95½	94½	94½	94½	94	94
India Stock	249	248	248	248	247	247
Bank Stock	197 5	197 ½	195 7	196½	196	196
Exchq. Bills.	42 pm.	41 pm.	43 pm.	45 pm.	48 pm.	46
India Bonds	51 pm.	—	52 pm.	—	54 pm.	56
Long Annuity	9½	9 3-16	9 3-16	9 3-16	9 1-16	9 1-16

The chief topic of discussion in the Money Market is the reduction of the rate of interest on Exchequer Bills to 1½d. per centum per diem officially announced yesterday, and it is accepted in proof of the sanguine opinion entertained by Government as to increased ease and prosperity. Were it otherwise, the reduction, it is considered, would not have been below 2d., important as it is to effect all possible saving for the country, for in periods of uncertainty as to monetary and commercial relations, it is unwise to make alterations that may not be permanent.

In the Foreign Market comparatively little has been doing, and the only event worth noticing in connexion with it is the rise that has taken place in Grenada stock, in consequence of a communication received by the Committee of Spanish American Bondholders from Messrs. Baring, to the effect that two dividends now in arrear would, in all probability, be paid very soon. Mexican still continues rather flat.

The Share Market has suffered comparatively little from the fluctuations in Consols. The leading railways have held their half-yearly meetings in the course of the past week, and it will be observed that in these lines principally from which reports have been received, have any changes in price favourable or unfavourable, taken place. The meetings held have included, among others, the London and North-Western, Great Western, South-Western, and Midland Companies. With the exception of the former, which pays the same dividend as last half-year, viz., at the rate of 7 per cent., the revenue leaving in addition a considerable surplus; all the other companies divide at a lower rate, the South-Western and Midland Companies coming down from 6 to 5 per cent., and the Great Western from 7 to 6 per cent. Out of these four great companies, the sole meeting which can be said to have gone off with *éclat* was that of the London and North-Western. The whole of the boards intimate their desire to study economy, and exercise prudence with regard to future arrangements, and in this way they have been enabled to satisfy their respective constituencies. The dividend paid by the Leeds and Bradford Company was 5 per cent. At the Whitehaven Junction meeting a dividend of 3s. 9d. on the old share was ordered. The Birkenhead and Cheshire Junction have declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. Dividends of 10s. per share on the original stock, and 12s. 11d. per share on the new stock, were declared and carried at the Wilsontown, Morningside, and Coltness Railway. The dividend proposed and carried at the Taff Vale meeting was £4. The Blackwall meeting took place to-day, and a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share, free of income-tax, was carried. On the whole, though the results of the meetings that have been held cannot be regarded with much satisfaction by the shareholders, we think that as much has been realized by them as they could have expected. The panic of last year, though ruinous to many, will, in the end, be productive of good. It provoked a searching inquiry into the state of each line, and forced the directors into thorough economical measures. Its effect is seen not the least in the speeches of Mr. Glyn and Mr. Russell, at the respective meetings of the North and the Great Western lines, where systematic courses of inspection and revision were reported. We do not, therefore, at all think that the real value of railway property has deteriorated, or that it will be less than the late average prices. The shareholders in the Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway will regret (but the public generally, we think, will be glad) to learn that Government have abandoned the intention of assisting the company with a loan for the purpose of completing the line, in consequence of the manner in which the proposition of the £50,000 loan for the relief of Irish destitution has been received in the House of Commons.

A new Joint-stock Bank is about to be established in London, under rather high auspices, and upon the Scotch system, even more strictly, so called, than the excellent and successful establishments already in operation. The name adopted is the "British Bank," and, from the support promised, the promoters are most sanguine of success. Full particulars as to the object in view are announced in the advertisements published.

The commercial news this week from abroad is quite unimportant.

The Corn Market, on Monday, was dull. The arrivals from abroad in Mark-lane do not seem to be so great as was anticipated, and prices have a tendency to decline. Perhaps a few among the agriculturalists will suffer from this, but the mass of the people will, undoubtedly, be benefited.

The accounts from all the leading provincial markets held since our last, report the trade in grain as having become exceedingly depressed. The reports, however, we are glad to learn, from the country, speak very favourably of the present appearance of the growing crops.

The state of trade in the manufacturing districts is depressed.

### PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols.....	93½	Brazil .....	82
Do. Account .....	93½	Equador .....	8
3 per Cent. Reduced .....	93½	Dutch 2½ per cent. ....	50½
3½ New .....	94½	French 3 per cent. ....	47½
Long Annuities .....	9½	Granada .....	3½
Bank Stock .....	196	Mexican 5 pr. ct. new ..	25½
India Stock .....	247	Portuguese Convtd. ....	25½
Exchequer Bills—		Russian .....	109½
March .....	40s.	Spanish 5 per cent. ....	17½
June .....	46s.	Ditto 3 per cent. ....	29½
India Bonds .....	56s.	Ditto Passive .....	4

### RAILWAY SHARES.

The highest price is given.

SHARES.	RAILWAYS.	PAID.	CLOSING PRICE.
..	Aberdeen .....	50	19½
100	Birmingham and Stour .....	13.14.10	11½
3.6.8	Blackwall .....	13.6.8	5½
Stock	Brighton .....	50	35
100	Bristol and Exeter .....	90	21 dis.
50	Caledonian .....	50	23½
50	Chester and Holyhead .....	50	22 dis.
Stock	Eastern Counties .....	20	10½
50	Edinburgh and Glasgow .....	50	44
100	Great North of England .....	100	242
50	Gt. Southern and Western (Ireland) ..	45	11 dis.
100	Great Western .....	100	99
50	Hull and Selby .....	50	106
100	Lancashire and Yorkshire .....	93	12 dis.
50	Lancaster and Carlisle .....	50	56
50	Leeds and Bradford .....	50	104
Stock	London and North Western .....	100	140
Stock	Midland .....	100	88
Stock	Norfolk .....	100	49
25	North British .....	25	16½
25	Northern and Eastern .....	25	23
25	Scottish Central .....	25	19
50	South Devon .....	50	19
33.2.4	South Eastern and Dover .....	32½	25½
50	South Wales .....	50	13 dis.
50	South Western .....	50	40
Stock	York and Newcastle .....	25	28½
25	Ditto original Newcastle & Berw. ....	25	28½
25	Ditto new ditto .....	20	21½
25	Ditto Preference 6 per Cent. ....	8	9
Stock	York and North Midland .....	50	55½
25	Ditto E. & W. Riding Extension ..	25	27
25	Ditto Preference 6 per Cent. ....	10	11½
FOREIGN.			
20	Boulogne and Amiens .....	20	10
20	Dutch Rhénish .....	7½	6½ dis.
20	Northern of France .....	12	10
20	Orleans and Bordeaux .....	7	3½ dis.
20	Paris and Lyons .....	10	6½
20	Ditto and Orleans .....	20	34
20	Ditto and Rouen .....	20	21½
20	Rouen and Havre .....	20	13½

### RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Name of Railway.	Week ending	Total receipts.	Same week 1848.	Miles open.
	1849.	£ s. d.	£	1849.
Aberdeen .....	Jan. ..	..	..	33
Belfast and Ballymena ..	Feb. 10	408 2 7	..	37½
Birkenh., Lanc., and Ches.	11	713 4 0	569	16
Caledonian .....	3	3,621 14 8	..	141
Chester and Holyhead ..	4	1,225 0 2	..	80
Dublin and Drogheda ..	8	701 5 10	669	35
Dublin and Kingstown ..	13	682 4 6	608	7½
Dundee, Perth, and Aberd.	10	902 0 7	..	47½
East Anglian .....	11	702 5 1	..	67½
Edinburgh and Glasgow ..	10	3,188 14 8	2,916	57½
Edinburgh and Northern ..	10	1,639 17 10	612	78
E. Counties and N. and E.	11	13,249 7 6	12,543	307
East Lancashire .....	10	1,888 2 0	919	50
Eastern Union .....	10	1,144 7 10	970	51½
Glasgow, Kilmarn. and Ayr	10	2,368 0 10	1,772	100
Glasg., Paisley, and Green.	10	803 7 8	835	22½
Great South. and West. (I.)	10	3,493 10 1	..	130½
Great Western .....	11	17,715 18 3	..	306½
Kendal and Windermere ..	..	..	..	..
Lancashire and Yorkshire ..	11	10,899 10 2	8,031	206½
Lancaster and Carlisle ..	2	1,967 10 3	1,179	70
London and North W., &c.	11	37,562 10 11	34,177	435
London and Blackwall ..	10	570 18 4	712	3½
Lon., Bright., and S. Coast	10	6,363 2 2	5,726	162½
London and South Western	4	7,900 2 8	6,576	215
Man., Shef., and Lincolnsh.	10	2,817 8 9	2,061	62
Midland, Bristol, and Birm.	3	18,662 2 7	17,944	463½
Midland Great Western (I.)	4	1,101 2 10	..	50
Monkland .....	3	764 0 7	..	37
North British .....	10	2,230 19 0	1,725	103
Paris and Rouen .....	3	4,654 0 0	5,510	84
Rouen and Havre .....	3	1,958 0 0	1,961	59
Scottish Central .....	10	872 11 0	..	45
Shrewsbury and Chester ..	11	1,293 18 1	473	47
South Eastern .....	3	6,646 9 7	6,363	163
South Devon .....	9	1,320 0 5	..	55½
Taff Vale .....	10	1,862 18 10	..	40
Ulster .....	4	669 16 9	583	36
Whitehaven Junction ..	..	..	..	12
York, Newcastle, and Ber.	10	11,715 1 3	..	270
York and North Midland ..	3	6,001 2 2	5,654	260

### THE GAZETTE.

Friday, Feb. 16.

#### BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 10th day of Feb., 1849.

#### ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued .....	£28,447,280	Government Debt ..	£11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion ..	13,945,208
		Silver Bullion .....	502,072
	£28,447,280		£28,447,280

#### BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital ..	£14,553,000	Government Securities ..	£
Reserve .....	3,578,862	(including Dead Weight Annuity) ..	14,022,267
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts) ..	4,551,829	Other Securities ..	10,048,716
Other Deposits .....	11,190,305	Notes .....	10,108,960
Seven-day and other Bills .....	1,108,132	Gold and Silver Coin ..	802,185
	£34,982,128		£34,982,128

Dated the 15th day of February, 1849.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.



The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—  
Darkhouse Chapel, Sedgley, Staffordshire.  
St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Chelmsford.

## BANKRUPTS.

BENNETT, SAMUEL, High-street, Islington, draper, Feb. 23, March 29: solicitor, Mr. Abrahams, Lincoln's-inn-fields.  
COOPER, RICHARD, Chipping Ongar, Essex, licensed victualler, Feb. 23, April 2: solicitors, Messrs. Turner and Son, Mount-place, Whitechapel-road.  
KINNELL, GEORGE, Bolton-terrace, Edward-street, Walworth, spinner, Feb. 26, April 2: solicitors, Messrs. Dickson and Overbury, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.  
WILLS, HENRY FRANKLIN, High Holborn, victualler, March 3, 31: solicitors, Messrs. Clapham and Barrow, Great Portland-street, St. Marylebone.  
SOLOMON, WILLIAM, Union-street, Southwark, and High Holborn, tea dealer, March 3, 31: solicitor, Mr. Matthews, St. Mary-axe.  
IRVING, WILLIAM, Birmingham, draper, Feb. 24, March 28: solicitors, Mr. Neild, Manchester; and Mr. Hodgson, Birmingham.  
RODIN, WILLIAM, Shiffnal, Shropshire, miller, Feb. 22, March 20: solicitors, Mr. Glover, Shiffnal; and Messrs. Motteram, Knight, and Emmet, Birmingham.  
DAVIS, LEVI, Redditch, Worcestershire, needle manufacturer, Feb. 28, March 28: solicitor, Mr. Hodgson, Birmingham.  
BOSST, JOSEPH, Walsall, Staffordshire, timber merchant, March 3, April 10: solicitors, Mr. Hinchcliffe, Westbromwich; and Mr. Hodgson, Birmingham.  
HUSKISSON, CHARLES HENRY, Birmingham, licensed victualler, Feb. 27, March 20: solicitor, Mr. Wright, Birmingham.  
DIXON, THOMAS, Dawley, Shropshire, grocer, March 1, 28: solicitors, Mr. Phillips, Shiffnal; and Messrs. Motteram, Knight, and Emmet, Birmingham.  
PAYNTER, FRANCIS, Penzance, attorney, Feb. 27, March 27: solicitors, Messrs. Gregory, Faulkner, Gregory, and Skirrow, Bedford-row; Mr. Rogers, Helston, Cornwall; and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.  
JEPSON, CHARLES, New Malton, Yorkshire, innkeeper, March 2, 29: solicitors, Mr. Lever, King's-road, Bedford-row; Mr. Schofield, York; and Messrs. Harle and Clarke, Leeds.  
LATHAM, GEORGE, Liverpool, hotel keeper, Feb. 26, March 28: solicitors, Messrs. Keighley and Co., Chancery-lane; and Mr. Woodbourne, Liverpool.  
HARBORD, FRANCIS GEORGE, Liverpool, wine merchant, Feb. 27, March 20: solicitors, Messrs. Maples and Co., Old Jewry; and Mr. Greene, Liverpool.  
MONGREDIEN, AUGUSTUS, Liverpool, merchant, Feb. 26, March 28: solicitors, Messrs. Surr and Gribble, Lombard-street; and Messrs. Avison and Prett, Liverpool.  
CHRISTIAN, JOHN EDWARD, Liverpool, shipbroker, Feb. 27, March 20: solicitors, Messrs. Bridger and Co., King William-street; and Mr. Dodge, Liverpool.  
ENGLISH, RICHARD, Sunderland, wine merchant, Feb. 23, March 20: solicitors, Messrs. Loveland and Beckett, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Mr. Cooper, Sunderland.  
ALLON, JAMES CAIRFIELD, North Shields, brewer, Feb. 23, March 29: solicitors, Messrs. Bell and Co., Bow Church-yard; Messrs. Jobling and Fleming, Newcastle; and Messrs. Lutch and Kewney, North Shields.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

GRIFFITHS and SON, Edinburgh, umbrella manufacturers, Feb. 23, March 16.  
A. THOMSON, Glasgow, spirit dealer, Feb. 22, March 15.  
GIBB, W., Galston, grocer, Feb. 23, March 16.  
LAIDLAW, J., Kelso, coachbuilder, Feb. 24, March 26.  
M'QUEEN, T., Dornock, Dumfriesshire, salmon fisher, Feb. 23, March 23.  
MACKERSY, W., Edinburgh, writer to the signet, Feb. 23, March 23.  
MUIR, J., Gartferry, Lanarkshire, lime contractor, Feb. 21, March 14.  
WILLIAMSON, J., Glasgow, grocer, Feb. 22, March 15.

## DIVIDENDS.

J. H. Denner, Nottingham, pawnbroker, second div. of 1s. 5d.; Feb. 17, and any subsequent alternate Saturday, at Mr. Bittleston's, Nottingham—J. Lord, Crawshaw Booth, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer, first div. of 4s. 5d.; Feb. 20, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Pott's, Manchester—H. Marsland, Bosden, Cheshire, silk throwster, first div. of 7d., on new profits; Feb. 20, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Fraser's, Manchester—E. S. Meyer and G. T. Brownsmith, Bedford-street, Covent-garden, fringe manufacturers, first div. of 3s. 8d., on new profits; Feb. 21, and two subsequent Wednesdays, at Mr. Turquand's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street.

## Tuesday, February 20.

## BANKRUPTS.

CLAYTON, EDWARD BURLEY, Argyle-place, Regent-street, dentist, March 1, April 5: solicitor, Mr. Goren, South Molton-street.  
CROGG, JOSEPH, Manchester, licensed victualler, March 13, 28: solicitors, Messrs. Gregory and Co., Bedford-row; and Messrs. Clay and Welsh, Manchester.  
COLSON, THOMAS JOHN, and COLSON, WILLIAM MANNERS, Upper Holloway, brickmakers, March 1, April 13: solicitor, Mr. Field, Finchley.  
CROWTHER, ABRAHAM JAMES, Church Garford, Yorkshire, draper, March 6, 26: solicitors, Messrs. Sudlow and Co., Chancery-lane; and Mr. Naylor, Leeds.  
EVANS, DAVID, jun., Liverpool, coach builder, March 1, 26: solicitors, Messrs. Gregory and Co., Bedford-row; and Mr. Frodsham, Liverpool.  
GOBING, ROBERT, Brentford, Middlesex, butcher, March 2, April 3: solicitor, Mr. Smith, Barnard's-inn, Holborn.  
HARPER, JOHN DICKINSON, Derby, woollen draper, March 9, April 13: solicitors, Mr. Teague, Crown-court, Chancery-lane; and Messrs. Motteram and Co., Birmingham.  
HITCHEN, JOHN, Beaton, Cheshire, joiner and builder, March 2, April 3: solicitors, Messrs. Bower and Son, Chancery-lane; Mr. Bunting, Manchester; and Messrs. Fletcher and Hull, Liverpool.  
HOLMES, WILLIAM EAST, Lichfield, Staffordshire, coachmaker, March 13, April 10: solicitors, Mr. Warren, Chancery-lane; and Messrs. Spencer and Rollings, Birmingham.  
KENWARD, HENRY, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire, tailor, March 6, April 13: solicitors, Messrs. Sharp and Co., Bedford-row; and Mr. Tilley, Moreton.  
MADDOCK, GEORGE, Burslem, Staffordshire, grocer, March 20, 27: solicitors, Mr. Wolston, Farnival's-inn, and Messrs. Bishop and Twigg, Staffordshire, Potteries.  
MALLET, JOHN, Tiverton, Devonshire, grocer, Feb. 28, March 28: solicitors, Messrs. Johnson and Co., Temple; Mr. Forwood, Tiverton; and Mr. Turner, Exeter.  
ROBINSON, JAMES, Slough, Buckinghamshire, grocer, March 2, 30: solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.  
SHREVE, CHARLES, Woodbridge, Suffolk, grocer, March 2, April 3: solicitor, Mr. Buchanan, Basinghall-street.  
ULPH, HENRY HIX, Forest-gate, Essex, cattle-salesman, March 6, 30: solicitor, Mr. Taylor, New Broad-street.

## DIVIDENDS.

Charles Allen, St. Ives, Cornwall, ironmonger, first div. of 4s. 6d.; at Mr. Hirtzel's, Exeter, any Tuesday after Feb. 27—Philip James Antill, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, wine merchant, second and final div. of 9d. (in addition to 1s. 6d. previously declared) at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday—Thomas Bishton, Kilsale, Shropshire, ironmaster, div. of 3s. 1d. (in part of the first div. of 10s.); at Mr. Christie's, Birmingham, any Thursday—John Benson Browne, Newcastle-under-Lyme, wine merchant, first and final div. of 1s. 8d.; at Mr. Valpy's, Birmingham, any Thursday—George Goddard, Leicester, tea dealer, first div. of 2s. 5d.; at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—Henry William Hayes, Teignmouth, Devonshire, first div. of 3s. 4d.; at Mr. Hirtzel's, Exeter, any Tuesday after Feb. 27—William Hignett, Liverpool, tobaccoist, first div. of 11d.; at Mr. Morgan's, Liverpool, any Wednesday after Feb. 28—James Roberts, Liverpool, ironmonger, first div. of 9s. 8d.; at Mr. Morgan's, Liverpool, any Wednesday after Feb. 28—Robert Roberts, Denbigh, innkeeper, second div. of 4d. and a first and second div. of 5s. 8d. and 4d., on new profits; at Mr. Morgan's, Liverpool, any Wednesday after Feb. 28.

## MARKETS.

## MARK LANE, MONDAY, Feb. 19.

We still continue to receive very limited supplies of English Wheat, but the foreign arrivals are large. The Market was dull this morning for all sorts, and prices in general lower. A few samples of the best dry Essex and Kentish Wheat sold fully as dear as on Monday last, but inferior qualities were 1s. cheaper. For Foreign there were fewer buyers than on Friday, though offered on lower terms. Foreign Flour was more saleable at 1s. per sack under last week's prices. Fine malting Barley being scarce, keeps its price, but grinding sorts were very dull to-day and rather cheaper. Malt very unsaleable unless extra fine. Good hard Beans were quite as dear. White Peas (foreign) very plentiful and rather cheaper. Fine grey for seed scarce and wanted. The Oat trade continues heavy, though the arrivals were short, and the best qualities barely supported last week's prices. Foreign Rye met a better demand at 1s. reduction. Tares dull and rather cheaper. Linseed Cakes reader sale. Fine red Cloverseed sold more freely on rather better terms. The current prices as under.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat—		Wheat—	
Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red .....	36 to 44	Dantzic .....	48 to 55
Do. White .....	38 .. 48	Anhalt and Marks ..	44 .. 47
Linc., Norfolk, and Yorksh. Red .....	36 .. 43	Do. White .....	45 .. 49
Northumber. and Scotch, White .....	35 .. 40	Pomeranian red .....	45 .. 47
Do. Red .....	34 .. 41	Rostock .....	46 .. 49
Devon, and Somerset, Red .....	— .. —	Danish, Holstein, and Friesland .....	42 .. 44
Do. White .....	— .. —	Petersburgh, Archangel and Riga ..	40 .. 43
Rye .....	25 .. 27	Polish Odessa .....	49 .. 45
Barley .....	24 .. 31	Marianopol & Berdianski .....	38 .. 43
Scotch .....	23 .. 27	Taganrog .....	35 .. 38
Angus .....	— .. —	Brabant and French ..	40 .. 44
Malt, Ordinary .....	— .. —	Do. White .....	49 .. 46
Pale .....	59 .. 56	Salonica .....	35 .. 38
Peas, Grey, New .....	30 .. 32	Egyptian .....	25 .. 28
Maple .....	30 .. 35	Rye .....	29 .. 24
White .....	25 .. 27	Barley—	
Boilers (new) .....	28 .. 30	Wismar & Rostock ..	21 .. 23
Beans, Large (new) ..	31 .. 23	Danish .....	22 .. 26
Ticks .....	33 .. 25	Saal .....	22 .. 27
Harrow .....	24 .. 28	East Friesland .....	18 .. 20
Pigeon .....	30 .. 32	Egyptian .....	16 .. 19
Oats—		Danube .....	16 .. 19
Linc & York feed ..	17 .. 23	Peas, White .....	24 .. 26
Do. Poland & Pot. ..	18 .. 23	New Boilers .....	28 .. 30
Berwick & Scotch ..	20 .. 24	Beans, Horse .....	23 .. 30
Scotch feed .....	19 .. 22	Pigeon .....	36 .. 30
Irish feed and black ..	17 .. 20	Egyptian .....	22 .. 24
Do. Potato .....	30 .. 24	Oats—	
Linseed, sowing .....	50 .. 52	Groningen, Danish, Bremen, & Friesland, feed and blk. ..	16 .. 18
Rapeseed, Essex, new ..	— .. —	Do. thick and brew ..	19 .. 21
£26 to £28 per last		Riga, Petersburg, Archangel, and Swedish .....	17 .. 18
Caraway Seed, Essex, new ..	— .. —	Flour—	
25s. to 29s. per cwt.		U. S., per 196 lbs. ..	24 .. 26
Rape Cake, £5 to £5 5s. per ton		Hamburg .....	22 .. 23
Linseed, £11 10s. to £12 per 1,000		Dantzic and Stettin ..	23 .. 25
Flour, per sk. of 280 lbs.		French, per 280 lbs. ..	33 .. 36
Ship .....	30 .. 32		
Town .....	38 .. 43		

## WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR FEB. 10.

Wheat ..... 45s. 11d. || Barley ..... | 20 3 |
Oats .....	17 3
Rye .....	27 2
Beans .....	30 1
Peas .....	33 0

## AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.

Wheat ..... 45s. 7d. || Barley ..... | 29 9 |
Oats .....	17 3
Rye .....	28 0
Beans .....	31 8
Peas .....	34 9

## DUTIES.

Wheat, Rye, Barley, Peas, Beans, Oats, and Maize, 1s. per qr.  
Flour, 4jd. per cwt.  
Cloverseed, 5s. per cwt.

## BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Feb. 19.

The supply of stock from Holland, and other parts of the near continent, on offer this morning was seasonably large. Not the slightest improvement was noticed in its quality; yet we understand that both the Beasts and Sheep continue to "die" extremely well. A somewhat extensive arrival of Beasts has taken place from Ireland in the week, 119 Oxen having come to hand from Cork, about 60 of which were brought forward to-day. We have to report the arrival of a somewhat large supply of Beasts fresh up this morning from our various grazing districts, and it exceeded that received on this day so'nigh by about 300 head. At least two-thirds of this description of stock were above the middle quality; hence, the butchers generally had a most excellent assortment to purchase from. The continued heavy receipts of slaughtered meat up to the dead markets, and the comparatively thin attendance of both town and country buyers, produced unusual heaviness in the Beef trade. All breeds of Beasts were with difficulty disposed of, at a further decline in the prices paid on Monday last of quite 2d. per 8lbs.—the extreme currencies for the best Scots not exceeding from 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d. per 8lbs., and a large number were turned out unsold. Beef is now selling at 8d. to 1s., Mutton 6d. to 10d., Veal 8d. to 10d., and Pork 4d. to 8d. per 8lbs. beneath the prices obtained at the corresponding period in 1848. Although there were about 1,000 Sheep less in the market than on Monday last, its supply was quite adequate to the wants of the trade. On the whole, the Mutton trade was in a very sluggish state, at prices barely equal to those quoted in our last report. The highest figure for the best old Downs was 4s. 6d. per 8lbs. Calves, the supply of which was very moderate, were in rather small request. In the quotations we have no material alteration to notice. There was scarcely any demand for Pigs; and in some instances prices were almost nominal.

## HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday .....	1,122 .....	2,680 .....	195 .....
Monday .....	3,333 .....	18,900 .....	99 .....

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).  
Beef ..... 2s. 8d. to 3s. 8d. | Veal ..... | 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. || Mutton ..... | 3 2 4 8 | Pork ..... | 3 4 4 8 |

## NEWCASTLE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Feb. 19.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.									
Inferior Beef 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.				1st. Mutton 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d.					
Middling do 2 8 .. 2 10				Mid. ditto .. 3 0 .. 3 8					
Prime large 2 10 .. 3 0				Prime ditto 3 10 .. 4 2					
Prime small 3 2 .. 3 4				Veal..... 3 8 .. 4 8					
Large Pork 3 0 .. 3 6				Small Pork .. 3 8 .. 4 4					

## PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

No beneficial change occurred in the demand or price of Irish Butter during the last week, and therefore not much business doing in any descriptions. The best Dutch all cleared at 114s. to 116s. per cwt. Irish Bacon sold slowly at no variation in price. Hams and Lard presented no new feature. American singed Bacon in request, at full prices. Middles without increase in demand or value.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, Feb. 19.—The colder weather of the past week somewhat improved the sale of our best parcels in old Butter at former rates, but middling and inferior things hang heavily as ever on the market. As yet but very little new milk Dorset Butter has appeared here; such of it as is fine moves off readily at the full price, Dutch Butter being very scarce at this time. Dorset, fine new milk, 112s. per cwt.; ditto, middling, 100s. to 102s.; ditto, fine autumn-made, 84s. to 88s.; ditto, summer-made and inferior, 56s. to 76s.; Fresh Buckinghamshire, 12s. to 14s. per dozen; ditto, West of England, 10s. to 12s.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Feb. 19.—At per load of 36 trusses.  
Meadow ..... 50s. to 73s. | Clover ..... | 70s. to 93s. || Straw ..... | 23s. to 30s. |  |  |

## LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—FRIDAY.

Taken on speculation this year .....	Bales.
" " 1847 .....	132,300
Stock in Liverpool the 31st December, 1848 .....	10,450
" " 1847 .....	983,500
Forwarded unsold this year .....	10,250
Ditto, last year .....	9,770
Increase of import this year as compared with last ..	144,784
Increase in stock, as compared with last year .....	93,900
Quantity taken for consumption this year .....	244,900
" " 1847, same period ..	182,900
Increase of quantity taken for consumption .....	62,700

WOOL, CITY, Monday, Feb. 19.—The imports of Wool into London last week included 935 bales from the Cape of Good Hope, 1648 from Peru, and the rest from Germany, Buenos Ayres, &c. The public sales have been progressing daily since our last, and with much spirit, both as regards the biddings and the prices.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, Saturday, Feb. 17.—The market continues to be well supplied with Vegetables and winter fruit. Fine-apples are sufficient for the demand. Foreign Grapes are tolerably well supplied. Peas consist of Bourré Rance, Easter and Bourré. Apples are getting dearer. Nuts in general are sufficient for the demand. Oranges and Lemons are plentiful. Amongst Vegetables, Carrots and Turnips are abundant and good; Cauliflowers and Broccoli, sufficient for the demand. Asparagus, French Beans, Rhubarb, and Seakale, are plentiful. Potatoes are rather on the rise. Lettuces and other saladings are sufficient for the demand. Mushrooms are plentiful. Cut Flowers consist of Heaths, Pelargoniums, Christmas Roses, Camellias, Gardenias, Fuchsias, and Roses.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Feb. 19.—The Hop market continues firm at the quotations of this day week, without much business doing. Sussex Pockets, 44s. to 56s.; Wexford of Kent, 52s. to 68s.; Mid. and East Kent, 62s. to 106s. WOXCESTER, Saturday last.—The price of all really fine Hops continues to advance from the great scarcity, and 65s. to 70s. is now given for choice quality; we are still without inquiry for old Hops, which remain a very dull sale, at low prices.

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK WATERSIDE, Feb. 19.—The arrivals the past week have been liberal, particularly from the continent, which has caused several lots to be disposed of at less prices. The following are this day's quotations:—Yorkshire Regents, 100s. to 160s.; Scotch ditto, 100s. to 130s.; Ditto Cups, 90s. to 110s.; French Whites, 80s. to 105s.; Belgian, 70s. to 90s.

TALLOW, LONDON, Monday, Feb. 19.—Since this day so'nigh our market has been far from active; yet the deliveries have amounted to 3,482 casks. To-day P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 40s., being a decline of 1s. per cwt. The imports last week were confined to 875 casks. Town Tallow 41s. per cwt. net cash. Rough fat 2s. 3d. per 8lbs. Letters from St. Petersburg state that only a limited business was doing there in Tallow on English account. Prices, however, were not lower.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—We had good arrivals of Cloverseed during last week from near continental ports; sellers were nevertheless firm to-day, and full terms were asked. The value of Canary-seed gave way materially. A moderate amount of business was done in Tares.

## BRITISH SEEDS.

Cloverseed, red 30s. to 35s.; fine, 35s. to 36s.; white, 30s. to 40s. Cow Grass (nominal) ..... —s. to —s. || Linseed (per qr.) ..... | sowing 56s. to 60s.; crushing 48s. to 48s. |
Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each) .....	£10 15s. to £11 10s.
Trefoil (per cwt.) .....	15s. to 16s.
Rapeseed, new (per last) .....	£27 to £29
Ditto Cake (per ton) .....	£4 15s. to £5
Mustard (per bushel) white .....	8s. to 10s.; brown nominal.
Turnip, white (per bush.) .....	—s. to —s.; do. Swedish, —s. to —s.
Coriander (per cwt.) .....	18s. to 20s.
Canary (per quarter) .....	95s. to 105s.; fine 115s. to 120s.
Tares, Winter, per bush .....	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Caraway (per cwt.) .....	38s. to 39s.; new, 30s. to 31s.
Rye Grass (per qr.) .....	17s. to 18s.

## FOREIGN SEEDS, &amp;c.

Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt. .... 38s. to 35s. || Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt. .... | 32s. to 45s. |
Linseed (per qr.) .....	Baltic 42s. to 46s.; Odessa, 42s. to 46s.
Linseed Cake (per ton) .....	£3 to £9 10s.
Rape Cake (per ton) .....	£4 15s. 5d.
Coriander (per cwt.) .....	16s. to 30s.
Hempseed, small (per qr.) .....	45s. to 48s.; Do. Dutch, 45s. to 47s.
Tares (per qr.) .....	38s. to 38s.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1jd. to 1jd. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 1jd. to 1jd., ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 1jd. to 1jd.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 2d. to 2d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 2d. to 2d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 2d. to 2d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., 3d. to 4d.; Calf-skins, each, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 6d.; Horse hides, 8s. 8d.; Polled Sheep, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Kents and Half-breds, 3s. 9d. to 4s. 6d.; Downs, 3s. 0d. to 4s. 0d.

OILS.—Linseed, per cwt., 36s.; Rapeseed, English refined, 36s. 6d. to 37s.; brown, 36s. 6d. to 38s.; Gallipoli, per tun, £44; Spanish, £43; Sperm, £80 to £81, bagged £83; South Sea, £26 10s. to £29; Seal, pale, £26 10s.; do. coloured, £23 10s.; Cod, £23 15s.; Cocos nut, per tun, £28 to £29; Palm, £28 to £29. Whale Flies: South Sea, £150 per ton; North West, £150. There is a good demand at full rates, Linseed being again rather dearer, and Palm has also advanced a shade.

## COAL MARKET, Monday, Feb. 19.

Factors to-day succeeded with difficulty in getting 3d. advance on last day's prices. Stewart's, 15s. 6d.; Kellie, 18s.; Eden, 14s. 6d.; Wylam, 13s. Left from last day, 106 ships; fresh arrivals, 53. Total, 159.

## COLONIAL MARKETS, Tuesday Evening.

The large Sugar sales, amounting to 350 hhds. West India, 10,500 bags Mauritius, 6,500 bags Bengal, and 5,500 bags Madras, have gone off well as regards the demand, as four-fifths of the quantity found buyers; but, except for refining qualities, the full prices of last week were not quite supported, yet we do not quote any general reduction in prices. About 200 hhds. West India sold by private contract. Mauritius, yellow, 38s. 40s.; extra fine, 41s., 42s.; brown, 30s., 35s.; Bengal, white Benares, 38s. 6d., 42s.; crystallized white, 45s., 48s.; brown and yellow, 31s., 37s. Madras, brown, 28s., 30s. 6d.; yellow, 32s., 34s. Refined, steady. Grocery lumps, 48s., 51s.

COFFEE.—There has not been any offered in public sale, and the market wears a dull appearance.

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 prevented. I am, my dear Sir, very truly yours,  
 "JAMES C. CUMMING, M.D."

"To C. Hancock, Esq., Gutta Percha Company."

GUTTA PERCHA TUBING being so extraordinary a con-  
 ductor of sound, is now being extensively used as speaking tubes  
 in mines, manufactories, hotels, warehouses, &c. A conversa-  
 tion may be distinctly carried on by means of a small Gutta  
 Percha tube: even two parties at the distance of a quarter of  
 an even half a mile from each other. This tubing may also be ap-  
 plied in churches and chapels for the purpose of enabling deaf  
 persons to listen to the sermon, &c. For conveying messages  
 from one room or building to another, or from the mast-head to  
 the deck of a vessel, it is invaluable.

MILL BANDS.

The increasing demand for the Gutta Percha strapping for  
 driving-bands, lathe-straps, &c., fully justifies the strong recom-  
 mendations they have everywhere received.

Their durability and strength—permanent contractility and  
 uniformity of substance—their non-susceptibility of injury from  
 contact with oils, grease, acids, alkalis, or water—and the fa-  
 cility with which the only joint required can be made in bands  
 of from 200 to 300 feet long—render them superior for almost all  
 working purposes, and decidedly economical.

PUMP BUCKETS, CLACKS, &c.

Few applications of Gutta Percha appear likely to be of such  
 extensive use to manufacturers, engineers, &c., as the substitution  
 of it for leather in pump-bucket valves, &c. These buckets  
 can be had of any size or thickness without seam or joint, and  
 as cold water will never soften them, they seldom need any re-  
 pair. Many of these buckets have now been in use for several  
 months in various manufactories, and the owners state, that  
 nothing can exceed the satisfaction they have given.

PICTURE FRAMES.

The Gutta Percha Company having supplied HER MAJESTY  
 the QUEEN with several elaborate Gutta Percha picture frames  
 for Buckingham-palace (which have been highly approved by  
 the Royal Family), fully anticipate a great demand for frames  
 from the nobility throughout the country. In order that the  
 picture-frame makers may not be thus injured, the Company  
 will supply the trade with the mouldings, corner and centre  
 pieces, &c., and allow them to make up the frames. In making  
 this concession, the Company desire to evince the feeling they  
 have always indulged, of being anxious, as far as possible, to  
 aid, rather than to injure the various trades that are more or  
 less affected by the application of Gutta Percha.

Gutta Percha sales, stands, card trays, medallions, picture frames, book covers, window-blind cor-  
 nices, vases, fire buckets, boxes, gun trays, bougies, catheters,  
 stethoscopes, thin lining, thread, flower-pots, ear trumpets, &c.  
 &c., may be had at the Company's Works, Wharf-road, City-  
 road, London, or of any of their wholesale dealers in town or  
 country.

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